UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ISSUES

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ISSUES

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1982

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY
AND INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS,
Buffalo, N.Y.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:18 a.m., in New York State Supreme Court Chambers, part 10, Erie County Hall, Buffalo, N.Y., Hon. Daniel P. Moynihan presiding.

Present: Senator Moynihan [presiding], Senator Heinz, and Representative LaFalce, New York.

[The committee press release and the prepared statement of Senator Moynihan follow:]

Press Release No. 82-154

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 28, 1982

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
Subcommittee on Social Security
and Income Maintenance Programs
2227 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.

FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS ANNOUNCES UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE HEARINGS

Senator Bill Armstrong, chairman of the Subcommittee on Social Security and Income Maintenance Programs of the Committee on Finance, announced today that Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York will hold field hearings on unemployment compensation issues in Buffalo, New York and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, July 31, 1982.

Senator Moynihan will chair the hearing in Buffalo which will focus on legislation (S. 2470, S. 2471, and S. 2472) introduced by Senator Moynihan. These bills amend the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970.

Senator Heinz will chair the hearing in Pittsburgh which will focus on legislation (S. 2550) he introduced. S. 2550 provides for an extension of unemployment compensation benefits for an additional 13 weeks beyond the regular State program (generally 26 weeks) and the Federal-State Extended Benefits Program (13 weeks).

Senators Heinz and Moynihan will receive testimony from economists, labor leaders, and workers on the present unemployment compensation system and proposed changes.

The Buffalo, New York hearing will commence at 10:00 a.m. and will conclude at 11:30 a.m. The hearing will be held at the New York State Court Chambers-Part 10, on the second floor of the Erie County Hall, 920 Franklin Street.

The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania hearing will commence at 2:00 p.m. and will end at 4:00 p.m. The hearing will be held in the union hall of United Steelworkers of America Local 2227, 1301 Philip Murray Road, West Mifflin.

P.R. #82- 154

STATEMENT OF SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN
U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
HEARINGS ON EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
ERIE COUNTY HALL
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1982

I am, of course, pleased to be in Buffalo today with Senator Heinz to convene this Senate Finance Committee hearing on extended unemployment benefits.

My pleasure is tempered, however, by somber economic news. The New York State Department of Labor released employment statistics for the month of June yesterday, and the news was not good. Unemployment in Erie County has risen to 12.0 percent, which means that 2,200 workers in the County have lost jobs within the last month alone. The employment picture is even grimmer elsewhere along the Niagara Frontier. Unemployment has reached 13.3 percent in Niagara County, and is 15.1 percent in the City of Buffalo and 15.8 percent in Niagara Falls. All total, there are 69,000 men and women without work in Erie and Niagara Counties. Surely this is an appropriate time to examine ways to improve those programs designed to help those who have lost jobs during the recession.

Our witnesses today will testify to the inadequacy of the current extended unemployment benefit system. The problem, quite simply, is this: Workers across New York State, indeed the nation, are being forced out of work by this Administration's ruinous economic policies and, 26 weeks later, having exhausted their unemployment benefits, they have no choice but to seek other public assistance. This policy is wrong, it is mean-spirited, and it must be changed.

I have introduced three bills to reform and improve the extended unemployment benefits system, and they shall be the subject of this morning's hearings. Since January 1, some 109,347 New Yorkers have exhausted their unemployment benefits and, due to overly restrictive requirements, they have not received the 13 weeks of extended benefits to which they should be entitled. 14,859 of those workers who have exhausted all unemployment benefits reside in Erie and Niagara Counties.

The people of the Niagara Frontier are able to work, they want to work, and given a chance, they will work. We must, however, provide them with the unemployment compensation that they have earned. And let there be no mistake. They have earned it. Over the last three years, New Yorkers have paid over $251 million in unemployment tax to the Federal Unemployment Compensation Account, while workers in the state have drawn only $55 million in extended benefits. To allow such an imbalance to continue in the face of devastating unemployment rates is unconscionable. I pledge to keep up the fight for New York's fair share of unemployment compensation.

Senator MOYNIHAN. May I express a very cordial good morning to our guests and our witnesses this morning. This is a regular and authorized meeting of the Senate Committee on Finance to inquire into the state of unemployment insurance benefits, which are the jurisdiction of the Finance Committee, and in particular, the problem of extension of unemployment benefits for persons whose regular 26-week entitlement has expired.

It is a great honor to Buffalo and to the State of New York that my friend and colleague from our neighbor, Pennsylvania, the Honorable John Heinz, is here to join me in this hearing, and I am wondering if you would like to make some opening remarks. I know that we would want very much to hear from you, sir.

Senator HEINZ. Mr. Chairman, Senator Moynihan, Congressman LaFalce, first of all, I want to commend Senator Moynihan for having urged the committee to hold hearings here in Buffalo. You have, in the northwestern part of New York State, the same kind of unemployment as we have in my State, particularly the southern and western part of Pennsylvania where our steelworkers are so affected by this recession. You, in particular, have autoworkers, and building trades people with 16-percent unemployment.

The hearing today is on legislation, including a bill I introduced some months ago, S. 2550. We are interested in any comments you have on how to perfect and improve that legislation, as well as on the need for the Congress to pass that legislation.

There are some people who say, as Mr. Cogan, the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation of the Labor Department, did on Thursday, that this legislation does not have any merit and should not be passed. And he argues that this legislation does not target benefits to the needy. He says that only one-third—one-third, he said on Thursday—of all the people now on unemployment compensation are living in poverty. I guess that means he would be satisfied if 100 percent of all the people on unemployment benefits were living in poverty, which is an absurd statement for anybody to make.

I have to say that I do not think that represents either the Republican or the Democratic view of unemployment compensation. In 1971 when we had unemployment about 5.5 percent, we extended unemployment benefits from the 39 to 52 weeks. That legislation was signed by a Republican President. In 1974, we had another recession; unemployment was at 6.6 percent. That legislation was signed by a Republican President. Later on, the recession got worse, it went to 7.4 percent as a result of the oil shocks, and unemployment benefits were extended to 65 weeks. That legislation was signed by a Republican President.

I do not think that assuring a halfway decent standard of living for people who have worked all of their lives is either a Republican or a Democratic issue, and it certainly is not an issue of waste or fraud or abuse, as some in the administration would have us believe.

So, Mr. Chairman, let me simply compliment you on your great interest in this. We have a lot of important witnesses, and I commend you for this opportunity to be here in Buffalo.

Senator MOYNIHAN. We thank you for your very refreshing remarks. In the past, I have had the occasion to say things about

members or representatives of my party, and it is very clear that you are prepared to say them about representatives of this administration when they are required.

A basic change in our philosophy is being proposed. Unemployment insurance is part of the Social Security Act, which dates from 1935, and it is insurance. It is not welfare, it is not charity. It is paid by employers into a fund to insure workers against the experience of unemployment. And when a representative of the Department of Labor says, as Mr. Cogan did Thursday, that only a third of the unemployed are living in poverty, he is rejecting a proposition which was put in place a half century ago, that being that unemployment does not and should not mean destitution.

Our problem here in New York, Senator Heinz, is that unemployment has been so high for so long that we have failed to be above the 4-percent level that triggers the extensions. And now we have proposed legislation—Representative LaFalce and I, that anytime real unemployment is above 7 percent a State automatically triggers on to extended benefits.

We have a situation in New York State today, where for every two persons drawing unemployment compensation a third worker has exhausted benefits and gets nothing. We are going to hear from some of those people.

Finally, I simply make the point that we are talking about workers' rights. They are not here to ask for anything more than the law entitles them to.

We are very, very pleased to have as our first witness the Honorable John LaFalce who represents Buffalo and Niagara County and soon will represent Rochester, also. When they sat down to redistrict the State, they figured that there is one man who can handle at least three cities and Lockport in between. John, we know that your legislation, the counterpart of which I have introduced in the Senate, has been rejected by the administration, and I believe you want to tell us more about that. I am sure you know Senator Heinz.

Senator HEINZ. If I may, Mr. Chairman, just say how good it is to see my friend on my counterpart committee, the Banking Committee, in the House, John LaFalce here. He and I have been working together. We are coming to the end of a long road to the same destination very quickly in legislation; the export trading company legislation, which will be going to conference on this Tuesday or Wednesday.

Congressman LaFalce has been a prime mover in that legislation. I am very grateful to him because it has taken the House three different committees and 4 years to get anyplace at all. The Commerce Department estimates that when that legislation goes into effect, it will stimulate American exports to the tune of 300,000 jobs a year over the next 5 years. That is quite a significant increase in employment.

The only problem is we wish we had that employment today. John, Congressman, it is good to see you.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM NEW YORK

Representative LAFALCE. It is a pleasure to be here before the two of you. Of course, Senator Pat Moynihan and I have been through so many battles side by side together, and Senator Heinz and I served together in the House of Representatives before he then went on to the upper body.

We both introduced the export trading company bill 3 or 4 years or so ago. The only difference was John was able to get it passed in the Senate in 1980, and we were not able to have any success in the House. Then he was able to get it passed unanimously in the Senate I think in April 1981, and it took us until Tuesday of this week to get it passed, but we did get it through and we will be going to conference Tuesday or Wednesday. And we hope it is going to have a tremendous boom insofar as export promotion is concerned.

But in any event, we are here this morning to discuss the unavailability of extended unemployment benefits. The hopes of financial survival for millions of Americans rests with the Congress to take decisive action to make needed improvements in the unemployment compensation system. The Congress must act; I have given up on this administration. And I applaud the Senate Finance Committee for holding hearings on this timely issue.

As both of you know, I introduced on April 1, H.R. 6048, which would change the method for determining eligibility for extended benefits. This is absolutely necessary.

Senator Moynihan introduced the companion bill in the Senate, S. 2472. It is identical to mine. Five Members of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation, Senator Heinz, have cosponsored my bill. About a dozen other Members from New York State have also cosponsored it, Senator Moynihan.

Right now, the extended benefits program provides up to 13 additional weeks of benefits to those individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment benefits. Funding for the extended benefits program is shared equally by the Federal and State governments, and here is how it works right now.

Benefits are triggered on when the insured unemployment rate [IUR] in a given State is 4 percent; and in addition to being 4 percent, is 120 percent of the level it was during the same period in the previous 2 years. Now, that is a big hitch. Alternatively, a State may trigger on when its IUR reaches a flat 5 percent, regardless of what it was in the past 2 years.

However, unfortunately, under the bill that President Reagan pushed through the Congress last year, the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, beginning October 1 of this year it will be much more difficult to trigger onto benefits because a State will have to reach a 5-percent IUR and the 120 percent of the corresponding period for the prior 2 years, or reach a flat 6-percent IUR.

Legislative proposals, including the bill introduced by Senator Moynihan, would delay these October 1 changes, and I would certainly call for immediate passage of the Moynihan legislation in that respect.

Now, what is crucial for understanding this system of determining benefits is that the IUR differs radically from the actual level of unemployment. It differs radically from the unemployment levels that we speak of in common parlance. This is because the IUR only considers those persons who are covered by and are actually receiving unemployment insurance.

People who have been out of work so long that they no longer qualify for unemployment benefits, and those individuals who have not worked long enough to qualify for coverage are not included when the IUR is determined.

Obviously, though, these people are very much a part of the unemployed work force. Because of the anomalous way in which extended benefits are calculated, a State with many people who have been out of work for a lengthy period of time—and I think both Pennsylvania and New York qualify in that regard—obviously has very high real unemployment but may have a very low IUR because many of the unemployed citizens are no longer covered by unemployment compensation.

Illogical as the IUR is during normal times, it is particularly inappropriate during a period of high unemployment. The IUR is artificially low during a recession with high unemployment because by its very mathematical formula it compares the number of people collecting benefits now, when unemployment is high, with the number of employed in the work force a year ago, before the recession began. So the resulting IUR makes the unemployment rate appear less than it is in reality.

The folly of the IUR is demonstrated by the fact that it is not used for determining benefits for any other government program except extended benefits. The IUR is not used for determining funding for CETA prime sponsors; it is not used for determining what counties or communities shall be eligible for economic development assistance; it is not used for determinations of funding under the Defense Manpower Act, or for any other program which targets money to an area based upon that area's high level of unemployment.

The IUR is used exclusively for one reason—it is simple to use because it only counts those people who are actually collecting benefits at a given time. I think it is clearly inequitable. And keep in mind how inequitable and inaccurate the IUR is as a measure of unemployment, consider this: In New York State the total unemployment rate as measured by the current population survey, is 8.8 percent. However, the IUR in New York is only 3.6 percent.

The bill which I have introduced, H.R. 6048, would make some fundamental changes in the system. The bill would eliminate the IUR calculation and permit a State to trigger onto extended benefits when the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate reaches 7 percent.

Now, there is nothing magic about the 7 percent. It could be a different figure, but I have chosen that 7-percent seasonally adjusted rate because the national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in July of 1981, when the recession officially began, was 7.2 percent. Therefore, the figure I have chosen represents a number which reflects the underlying unemployment rate which this coun-

try experienced prior to the most recent wave of economic adversity.

The beneficial features of these changes would be at least twofold. First, eligibility for extended benefits would be measured by a formula which more realistically portrays the unemployment picture in a State. The current population survey which gives rise to the total unemployment rate figures does count those persons who have exhausted their regular State benefits and are still looking for work. These are the very people who are supposed to be aided by the extended benefits program and we don't currently count them in the program.

Second, eligibility for extended benefits would be tied to a formulation with which people could identify. If you told people in New York State that the unemployment in New York State was a little more than 3 percent, they would think you're crazy. And yet, the insured unemployment rate is just a little bit more than 3 percent, and that is crazy.

Currently—and consider these figures, now—extended benefits are currently paid in 28 of our 50 States. According to our U.S. Department of Labor, only 12 of those States are going to be eligible for extended benefits as of this coming October 1. That is largely because of the changes that have already taken place because of the bill that President Reagan pushed through Congress last year. So we go from 28 to 12 on October 1.

But sometime during October, November, or December, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, 7 of those 12 States are going to lose eligiblity for extended benefits. That means that when the United States of America has the highest unemployment since the Great Depression, only 5 of the 50 States in the entire United States are going to be eligible for extended benefits.

Senator Heinz, Senator Moynihan, that is a national tragedy.

[Applause.]

Senator MOYNIHAN. Worse even than a national tragedy, Congressman, it has become a national policy. I was Assistant Secretary of Labor under President Kennedy in 1963. When the first manpower policy report came out, a huge argument took place between the Council of Economic Advisers and the Department of Labor. The Council wanted to set 4 percent unemployment as our goal, and the Department of Labor insisted no, 4 percent is much too high. Although 4 percent could be an interim goal, we insisted that 3 percent must be our goal. We are now at 9½ percent and we are talking about 7 percent as a triggering mechanism; twice what would have been thought a tolerable level just 20 years ago.

Senator Heinz?

Senator HEINZ. I just want to emphasize one thing that Congressman LaFalce said. The present law not only has the perverse effect it has in New York State—3 percent unemployment being the insured unemployment rate—it has the incredible effect that the State with the worst unemployment problems in the Union, the State of Michigan, will be triggering off extended benefits in the very near future.

Representative LAFALCE. Isn't that amazing?

Senator HEINZ. Which is one of the reasons why I have included in my bill, 2550, a change in the trigger. First, leave it at 4 percent,

not ratchet it up to 5 percent, as we would under current law in October. And second, to continue to count people who are receiving unemployment as of the conclusion of the basic benefit period in the insured unemployment rate.

That is a little different than what you and Senator Moynihan proposed, but it would go a long way to solving some of our problems. I do not know whether that would solve the problems of New York, though.

Representative LAFALCE. It would be an improvement nationally. Since New Yorkers are not now collecting extended benefits inclusion of extended benefit recipients in the IUR calculation would not be of immediate aid to this State.

Senator MOYNIHAN. But the system is not working. The system is not working when one out of every three persons in this State, having exhausted their unemployment benefits, are recorded as not unemployed.

Representative LAFALCE. Let me make a few brief points. First of all, we do not have much time. We have got to act, and we have got to act fast. Second, this has got to be a bipartisan measure. As is evidenced by the presence of Senator Heinz and Senator Moynihan, it is.

And third, we have got to act with enough numbers that we can override a Presidential veto. We have got to get two-thirds of the vote in the Senate, we have got to get two-thirds of the votes in the House, because this President doesn't want your bill or my bill. This President wants the law that was passed in 1981 which is going to reduce the number of States on extended benefits from 28 to 5.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

We don't normally allow demonstrations at the hearings, but there are exceptions. There ought to be.

We are now going to hear from Mr. George Smyntek who is the associate economist at the New York State Department of Labor. Mr. Smyntek, we welcome you, and we are sorry we are running just a little bit late, but do take your time to tell us what you think we need to know.

This is a formal hearing of the Finance Committee, and your testimony will be printed as a part of the hearing record.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE P. SMYNTEK, ASSOCIATE ECONOMIST, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. SMYNTEK. Senator Moynihan, Senator Heinz, good morning. My name is George Smyntek, I am associate economist with the New York State Department of Labor, and am in charge of the State labor information program here in the Buffalo area.

I will attempt to briefly summarize the economic situation of the Buffalo area, which is Erie and Niagara Counties, in terms of population, unemployment, industry trends, and a forecast for the area.

The long-term, no-growth performance of the area's economy has been underscored by a major transition from a good-producing to a service-oriented employment base.

The three recessions since 1970 have contributed to a transformation of this area's industrial base. Manufacturing employment

has declined by 50,900 jobs, while the nonfactory sector gained by 35,000. During the period, trade, services, and government were the major growth sectors. The shift from a goods-producing to a service-oriented base has been the dominant secular trend here in this area for nearly 30 years.

The failure of the economy to provide new job opportunities resulted in the substantial population loss. Many workers, especially the young, have been forced to seek employment in other sections of the country. This migration in search of work has resulted in a population loss twice that of the rate of New York State as a whole.

A population loss of 7.9 percent, or 106,600 persons, occurred between 1970 and 1980. Considering the number of births and deaths during the period, the outmigration from the area represented nearly 11 percent.

The major population shift occurred in the area's two major cities, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The population loss of these cities is greater than the entire two-county labor area, indicating a limited growth in the balance of the counties.

The outmigration from the area and the migration to the suburbs has occurred largely amongst the white population. The shift has caused a greater racial imbalance between the city and the suburbs than existed 10 years earlier. In the city of Buffalo, blacks and other races comprised nearly 30 percent of the population in 1980; an increase from 21 percent in 1970. In the city of Niagara Falls, their proportion grew from 10 to 14 percent.

The recession of 1980 dealt a severe blow to the economy of the Buffalo area. Like many northeastern industrial centers, the area's economy had not fully recovered from the energy recession of 1974–75, when the economy again faltered.

Cyclical changes in the economy exacerbated the condition of the area's labor market as a large share of the factory sector is concentrated in recession-prone industries. As a result, national economic problems are magnified in the regional economy, especially during a period of a recession.

The area's manufacturing sector is heavily dependent on a cyclically volatile durable goods sector, and it absorbed a severe setback. Once again, the recession centered in two areas; auto and steel.

Nonagricultural wage and salary, a count of the number of jobs in the area experienced a severe loss of 31,800 between 1979 and June 1982. The impact of the 1980 recession thus far has caused a job loss greater than the combined effects of the two previous recessions during the decade.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Would you say that once again, Sir? Or I will repeat it for you. The effect of the 1980 recession we are still in has caused a job loss twice the total of the two previous recessions.

Mr. SMYNTEK. Greater than the two previous, right.

Senator MOYNIHAN. We have not had anything like this since the 1930's, have we?

Mr. SMYNTEK. No.

Senator MOYNIHAN. We have not. Thank you.

Mr. SMYNTEK. The current recession closely parallels the energy-induced cutback during the 1974–75 period. However, the dissimilarities between the two periods are significant.

Weaknesses in the traditional employment growth sectors became apparent, as retail trade and government jobs declined. The retail sector, responding to a ripple effect in the economy and a loss in the population, experienced an unprecedented rash of closings.

The high per capita Federal subsidization of the area will be reflected in the proportionately greater loss than other sections of the country as those funds are withdrawn. The secondary impact will be reflected in the months ahead as the area's economy is affected by the loss of this growth sector.

The shifts in the non-factory sector mark a significant departure from the past recessionary periods. The loss of growth potential will magnify the impact of this and of future economic slowdowns on unemployment and social service network of the area.

The labor force of the area grew by 31,200 persons during the 1974, 1978 or 1981 period, despite the fact that the population was declining. The increased participation on the part of women and the entrance of youth were the major reasons for the higher than average rates here over the past decade.

The recession of 1980 and the continued hard economic times since then have compounded an already difficult situation. During 1981, the Buffalo area unemployment rate averaged 9.6 percent, placing it second highest among the country's 30 major metropolitan areas. In 1980, Buffalo also ranked second highest behind Detroit. And in 1979 it was the highest.

Further weakening of the national economy pushed the jobless level to its highest level on record in February 1982. While comparable data are not available, a review of the existing series indicates that the 14.4 percent rate in February was the highest monthly point since the Great Depression.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Could I just repeat that point? The February 1982 unemployment rate in Buffalo is the highest in the history of unemployment statistics in Buffalo. Just in case we think we are going through another "up and down."

Mr. SMYNTEK. Blue collar workers, blacks, and teenagers have been the hardest hit groups, although all groups have been adversely affected by the deepening recession. Nearly one of every four workers experienced some period of unemployment during the past year.

Senator MOYNIHAN. One worker in four has been out of a job in the past year here in Buffalo.

Mr. SMYNTEK. Correct.

The duration of unemployment in the area has lengthened considerably during the past year, as evidenced by the increased number of unemployment insurance exhaustions. During February 1982, some 2,400 persons exhausted their 26 weeks of benefits; up from 1,400 the previous year ago. During the first half of 1982, nearly 15,000 persons have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

As of June 1982, the unemployment rate here in the area is 12.2 percent, which represents 69,100 workers. During the first half of

this year, the unemployment rate in the area has averaged 12½ percent.

The recent rash of announced plant closings will add another 3,200 workers to the jobless ranks in the next several months.

The outlook for the unemployment situation in Buffalo is at best uncertain.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smyntek follows:]

STATEMENT OF

GEORGE P. SMYNTEK, ASSOCIATE ECONOMIST
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

The Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan and members of the United States Senate Committee on Finance.

Good Morning:

My name is George P. Smyntek, Associate Economist for the New York State Department of Labor. I am responsible for the operation of the Federal-State Labor Market Information Program in the Buffalo Area.

I will attempt to briefly summarize the economic situation of the Buffalo Area (Erie & Niagara counties) in terms of population, unemployment, industry trends, and forecast for the area.

STATE OF THE ECONOMY

The long-term, no growth performance of the area's economy has been underscored by a major transition from a goods producing to a service oriented employment base.

The three recessions since 1970 have contributed to a transformation of the area's industrial mix. Manufacturing employment declined (-50,900); while the nonfactory sector gained (+35,000). During the period, trade, services, and government were the major growth sectors. The shift from a goods producing to a service oriented economy has been the dominant secular trend in the area for nearly 30 years.

The failure of the economy to provide new job opportunities resulted in a substantial population loss during the last decade. Many workers, especially the young, have been forced to seek

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employment in other sections of the country. This migration in search of work resulted in a population loss twice the rate of New York State as a whole. (See Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. CENSUS OF POPULATION
BUFFALO SMSA AND NEW YORK STATE
1970 and 1980

(In thousands)

Area	1980	1970	Change 1970-1980	
			Number	Percent
New York State	17,557.3	18,241.4	-684.1	-3.8
Buffalo SMSA	1,242.6	1,349.2	-106.6	-7.9
Erie County	1,015.5	1,113.5	-98.0	-8.8
Buffalo City	357.9	462.8	-104.9	-22.7
Niagara County	227.1	235.7	-8.6	-3.7
Niagara Falls City	71.4	85.6	-14.2	-16.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

A population loss of 7.9 percent or 106,600 persons occurred between 1970 and 1980. Considering the number of births and deaths during the period, the net out-migration from the area represented 146,000 persons or 10.8 percent of the population.

GEOGRAPHIC REDISTRIBUTION

The major population shift occurred in the area's two major cities -- Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The population loss of these cities was greater than the entire two-county labor area -- indicating a limited growth in the balance of the counties.

RACIAL REDISTRIBUTION

The out-migration from the area and the migration to suburbs has occurred largely among the white population. This shift has caused a greater racial imbalance between the cities and suburbs than existed 10 years earlier (see Table 4.2).

Table 4.2. CENSUS OF POPULATION BY RACE
BUFFALO SMSA AND NEW YORK STATE
1970 and 1980

(In thousands)

Area	Population				Percent change 1970-1980	
	1980		1970			
	White	Black & other	White	Black & other	White	Black & other
New York State	13,961.1	3,596.2	14,965.3	3,275.9	-6.7	+9.8
Buffalo SMSA	1,106.1	136.5	1,230.8	118.4	-10.1	+15.3
Erie County	893.2	122.3	1,006.8	106.6	-11.3	+14.7
Buffalo City	252.4	105.5	364.4	98.4	-30.7	+7.2
Niagara County	212.9	14.2	223.9	11.8	-4.9	+20.8
Niagara Falls City	61.1	10.3	76.8	8.8	-20.5	+17.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In the City of Buffalo, blacks and other races comprised nearly 30 percent of the population in 1980 -- an increase from 21 percent in 1970. In the City of Niagara Falls, their proportion grew from 10 to 14 percent during the period.

IMPACT ON THE 1980 RECESSION

The recession of 1980 dealt a severe blow to the economy of the Buffalo area. Like many northeastern industrial centers, the area's economy had not fully recovered from the energy recession of 1974-1975, when the economy again faltered.

Cyclical changes in the economy exacerbated the condition of the area's labor market as a large share of the factory sector is concentrated in recession-prone industries. As a result, national economic problems are magnified in the regional economy -- especially during recessions.

The area's manufacturing sector, heavily dependent on a cyclically volatile durable goods sector, absorbed a severe setback. Once again, the recession focused on two of the area's major industries -- auto and steel.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment, a count of the number of jobs, experienced a severe loss (-31,800) between 1979 and June 1982. The impact of the 1980 recession, thus far, has caused a job loss greater than the combined effect of two other recessions during the past decade.

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TRADTIONAL GROWTH PATTERNS CHANGE

The current recession closely parallelled the energy induced cutback during the 1974-1975 period, with the auto and steel industries bearing major retrenchments. However, the dissimilarities between the two periods are significant.

Weakness in the traditional employment growth sectors became apparent as retail trade and government jobs declined. The retail sector responding to a ripple effect in the economy and a loss of population, experienced an unprecedented rash of closings.

The high per-capita Federal subsidization of the area will be reflected in a proportionately greater loss than other sections of the country as the funds are withdrawn. The secondary impact will be reflected in the months ahead as the area's economy is affected by the loss of this growth sector.

The shifts in the nonfactory sector mark a significant departure from the past recessionary periods. The loss of growth potential will magnify the impact of this and of future economic slowdowns on unemployment and social service network of the area.

The labor force of the area grew by 31,200 workers between 1974 and 1981, despite a population decline. Increased labor force participation of women and the entrance of large numbers of youth, were the major reasons. The inability of the area's economy to absorb the growing labor force, is the main reason for higher than average unemployment rates during the period (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
BUFFALO LABOR AREA AND THE UNITED STATES
1974-1980

(Annual averages)

Year	Unemployment Rate	
	Buffalo SMSA	United States
1974	6.8	5.6
1975	10.8	8.5
1976	10.8	7.7
1977	9.3	7.1
1978	7.9	6.1
1979	7.3	5.8
1980	9.7	7.1
1981	9.6	7.6

The recession of 1980 and the continued hard economic times since then, have compounded an already difficult situation. During 1981 in the Buffalo area, the unemployment rate averaged 9.6 percent -- placing it second highest among the country's 30 major metropolitan areas. In 1980, Buffalo also ranked second highest behind Detroit, and in 1979 it was the highest.

Further weakening in the national economy, pushed the local jobless level to its highest on record in February 1982. While comparable data are not available, a review of the existing statistical series, indicate that the 14.4 percent unemployment rate in February was the highest monthly point since the Great Depression.

Blue-collar workers, blacks and teenagers have been the hardest hit groups -- although all groups have been adversely affected by the deepening recession. Nearly 1 of every 4 area workers experienced some period of unemployment during the past year.

The duration of unemployment in the area has lengthened considerably during the past year as evidenced by the increased number of Unemployment Insurance exhaustions. During February 1982, some 2,400 persons exhausted their 26 weeks of benefits -- up from 1,400 one year ago. During the first half of 1982, nearly 15,000 persons have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

As of June 1982, the unemployment rate for the Buffalo Area is 12.2 percent or 69,100 persons. During the first half of this year, unemployment has averaged 12.5 percent or 70,900 having seasonally peaked in February at 14.4 percent.

The recent rash of announced plant closings will add another 3,200 workers during the next several months.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for the unemployment situation in the Buffalo area is at best -- uncertain. The national economy is struggling and major forecasts ranges in all directions. National economic recovery is the key to the direction of the local situation. Unfortunately, there are many basic problems which mitigate against local recovery.

Consider the following:

- the durable manufacturing sector is highly cyclical and dependent on the national economy. The auto and steel industries dominate the factory sector and the outlook for these industries is not optimistic.

- the basic industrial mix precludes a high transferability workers between industries and results in longer periods of unemployment regardless of business conditions.

- there is a declining demand for labor in heavy manufacturing industries. Factories are expanding the use of robots and computers to improve quality and reduce labor costs. Even with recovery, pre-recessionary employment levels may never again be reached, especially in the auto and steel industries.

- in the past, the heavy reliance on Federal subsidies artifically maintained local employment levels. Current and projected Federal cuts will reduce government employment. The secondary impact of this loss will adversely impact the entire regional economy.

- the loss of income and population has resulted in a contraction in retail trade. The trade sector had been a growth industry until this past recession.

- the growing pool of blue-collar workers are not equipped for the increasing technical job requirements of industry -- without retraining.

- many young workers lack basic employability skills and face problems securing even low-wage employment.

The outlook for the local economy is not optimistic. The losses in retail trade and government -- two of the three major growth sectors of the area's economy -- greatly restrict the potential for recovery.

A realistic outlook is for continued high unemployment in the area, even with national economic recovery. During 1982, the jobless rate will average in the upper 11 percent range. While a slight improvement to 9.6 percent is expected in 1983, these unacceptably high levels of unemployment will continue to plague the area's workforce.

This concludes my presentation, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to address the committee.

George P. Smyntek

Table 6.1. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BUFFALO SMSA
1979 AND JUNE 1982

(In thousands)

Industry	1979	June 1982	Net Change from 1979 to June 1982
Nonagricultural wage and salary	513.4	481.6	-31.8
Manufacturing	145.2	117.7	-27.5
Durable goods	99.2	75.0	-24.2
Stone and glass	7.0	5.5	- 1.5
Primary metals	21.7	11.3	-10.4
Fabricated metals	14.1	11.8	- 2.3
Machinery (exc. elect.)	13.2	11.6	- 1.6
Electrical machinery	11.6	10.7	- 0.9
Transportation equipment	26.1	18.4	- 7.7
Other durable goods	5.6	5.7	+ 0.1
Nondurable goods	46.0	42.7	- 3.3
Food products	8.9	8.4	- 0.5
Apparel and textiles	3.7	3.2	- 0.5
Paper and allied products	4.2	3.3	- 0.9
Printing and publishing	9.0	9.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and allied products	9.4	9.3	- 0.1
Rubber and miscellaneous products	5.9	5.1	- 0.8
Other nondurable goods	4.8	4.3	- 0.5
Nonmanufacturing	368.2	363.9	- 4.3
Construction	18.2	15.4	- 2.8
Transportation	28.4	25.6	- 2.8
Trade	115.8	109.0	- 6.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	21.9	22.6	+ 0.7
Service, etc.	97.2	107.0	+ 9.8
Government	86.6	84.4	- 2.2

Table 6.2. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BUFFALO SMSA
1970, 1976 - 1980

(In thousands)

Industry	Annual averages						Change from 1970 to 1980	
	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Net	Percent
Nonagricultural wage and salary	497.5	490.1	497.8	507.7	513.4	501.4	+3.9	+0.8
Manufacturing	168.6	142.8	145.2	144.1	145.2	133.5	-35.1	-20.8
Durable goods	113.2	97.0	98.9	98.2	99.2	88.9	-24.3	-21.5
Stone and glass	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.6	-1.0	-13.2
Primary metals	33.3	24.4	23.1	20.8	21.7	17.9	-15.4	-46.2
Fabricated metals	14.0	13.5	14.4	14.7	14.1	12.4	-1.6	-11.4
Machinery (exc. elect.)	13.5	12.3	12.8	12.8	13.2	13.0	-0.5	-3.7
Electrical machinery	13.8	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.6	12.0	-1.8	-13.0
Transportation equipment	25.6	23.6	24.8	26.1	26.1	21.1	-4.5	-17.6
Other durable goods	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.9	+0.6	+11.3
Nondurable goods	55.4	45.8	46.3	45.9	46.0	44.6	-10.8	-19.5
Food products	12.8	9.5	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.8	-4.0	-31.2
Apparel and textiles	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	-0.3	-8.1
Paper and allied products	6.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	-2.4	-36.9
Printing and publishing	9.1	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.0	8.9	-0.2	-2.2
Chemicals and allied products	12.9	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.3	-3.6	-27.9
Rubber and miscellaneous products	6.6	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	-1.2	-18.2
Other nondurable goods	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	+1.1	+29.7
Nonmanufacturing	328.9	347.3	352.5	363.6	368.2	367.9	+39.0	+11.9
Construction	19.4	17.3	17.6	18.2	18.2	16.4	-3.0	-15.5
Transportation	32.1	26.6	26.8	28.0	28.4	27.5	-4.6	-14.3
Trade	102.3	108.2	111.0	114.6	115.8	112.7	+10.4	+10.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	19.3	20.4	21.2	21.6	21.9	22.2	+2.9	+15.0
Services, etc.	76.3	88.1	89.9	94.1	97.2	101.1	+24.8	+32.5
Government	79.5	86.7	86.2	87.1	86.6	88.0	+8.5	+10.7

Senator MOYNIHAN. Can I then just ask you, since we are going to have to keep on our schedule—if we may put your full remaining statement in the record as if read.

Mr. SMYNTEK. Certainly.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Would you agree, as a professional economist, that something has to be done about extending unemployment benefits to the Niagara Frontier region?

Mr. SMYNTEK. Yes.

Senator MOYNIHAN. You would?

Mr. SMYNTEK. Yes.

Senator MOYNIHAN. I take that to be a professional judgment, not one that is in anyway associated with your career office or the Department of Labor, and I take it that you state what you have on the basis of your judgment that we are experiencing the worst recession since the Depression of the 1930's.

Mr. SMYNTEK. Absolutely.

Senator MOYNIHAN. And you so characterize the present situation.

Mr. SMYNTEK. Correct.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Sir, I thank you very much. Senator Heinz?

Senator HEINZ. No questions.

Senator MOYNIHAN. You were very kind to be here, and would you see that your testimony is passed up because we want it to be in the record. Thank you very much.

We are now going to have a panel of persons particularly knowledgeable in this field, representatives of workers in the area.

First, Mr. Tom Fricano, the area director of the UAW, region 9; Mr. Michael Ricci, who is the unemployment insurance representative of the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council; Mr. Joseph McGovern, who is the secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Buffalo and vicinity; and Frank Palombaro, who is the business representative of the United Steel Workers of America in the Buffalo region.

Gentlemen, would you come forward and take your seats?

We welcome you.

Let's just proceed the way the witness list says.

Tom, you are first.

Mr. FRICANO. Could I ask, Senator, before we start, maybe we can turn the fan off. It might make it more difficult.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Is that making it hard to hear in the back?

VOICES. Yes.

Senator MOYNIHAN. All right, Tom, you are up.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS M. FRICANO, WESTERN NEW YORK AREA DIRECTOR, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, REGION 9

Mr. FRICANO. Senator Moynihan, Senator Heinz, thank you for the opportunity to testify before this Committee on Finance.

My name is Thomas M. Fricano. I am the western New York area director of the United Auto Workers, region 9.

In 1979 the UAW in western New York, which represents workers in auto, auto supplier, machine shops, the aerospace industry, and many independent shops, had approximately 42,000 workers

under our jurisdiction. As of today we have slightly under 30,000 members working.

Just 3 short years ago in our Buffalo area, General Motors plants, excluding the Rochester Products Division plant in Rochester, N.Y., we had 23,361 members employed. This includes the four Chevrolet plants and the two Harrison radiator facilities in Lockport and Buffalo. At the start of this month, July 1982, we were down to 15,678 members working in these plants, or a drop of 33 percent. The Rochester products plant is also reduced by approximately the same percentage, with over 1,800 workers laid off from a former population of about 5,500. The supplier plants have also been similarly affected. The Ford stamping plant in Woodlawn, just 5 miles from this location, has 3,300 workers employed where 5,000 once worked. In the last year we have had 2 plants shut down completely, eliminating over 300 jobs permanently. These were the Doehler-Jarvis plant in Batavia and the Norton Labs plant in Lockport.

Citing these numbers are staggering, but the social havoc, pain and suffering attached to these figures in human terms is even more depressing. In Erie County, with over 1 million residents, 1 out of every 3 persons is now receiving some type of social benefit in the form of food stamps, public assistance and so forth.

Over 300,000 of our citizens in this county——

Senator MOYNIHAN. Could I just interrupt you and ask you to say that again. Did I hear you say that in Erie County, 1 person in 3 is receiving some form of social insurance or public assistance at this point?

Mr. FRICANO. That is right, Senator.

Senator MOYNIHAN. That is a depression.

Mr. FRICANO. That is a depression.

These citizens must now rely on the city, county, State and Federal government to survive.

On a larger scale, the U.S. Census Bureau reported on July 19, just over a week ago, 1982, that the number of Americans officially classified as poor increased by 2.2 million, or 7.4 percent during 1981. This is the highest rate of poverty in the United States since 1967. These figues mean that 1 person in every 7 had incomes below the poverty level. Even more devastating, 1 in every 5 children in the United States are now classified as poor. A Nation as great as ours must hang its head when well over 30 million of its citizens are classified as poor.

Will extended unemployment benefits eliminate poverty? No. Will they put people back to work? No. Will they help alleviate some pain and suffering? Yes. And that is what we are really addressing here, pain and suffering for tens of thousands of western New Yorkers who have exhausted their 26 weeks of unemployment benefits, and 2,500 more exhausting their benefits each month. Will 13 more weeks of benefits solve their problems? The answer is no again, but those meager 13 weeks will provide 91 more days of hope that a job may be found.

During the 1973–74 recession brought on by the Arab oil embargo, 65 weeks of extended benefits were available to workers because an equitable system was in effect with a national trigger. The elimination of that trigger by the Reagan administration in

1981 is the root of New York State's problem in 1982. It is my feeling that those who advocated this change did not really understand the implications, for who in their right mind would intentionally inflict this hardship upon thousands of families?

The three bills introduced by the honorable Senator from New York on May 3, 1982, would correct the error committed in 1981. New Yorkers would then become entitled to the same benefits that 36 other States already enjoy. The inequity that allows States like Texas, Idaho, or Wyoming to qualify for extended benefits while excluding New York must cease, and I urge that the Senate enact these measures immediately.

My only disappointment is that we are not talking about 52 or 65 weeks of benefits. If we could do that in 1974, we surely could do it in 1982 when it is needed even more.

In closing, I want to state my opposition to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce position which is against the extension of benefits. In their narrow views, far from the pain and suffering, they have stated that extending the benefits will only result in unemployed workers prolonging their search for work an additional 13 weeks. Although that position does not surprise me coming from that organization, it typifies the gross misunderstanding of what unemployed workers are faced with. I urge you to listen carefully to the unemployed workers who will be testifying here today. These are real people, not just figures. You will hear from one of our UAW members with over 9 years seniority who has not worked for over 1½ years and is now on welfare. Extended unemployment benefits will not even apply to this man. However, he is taking his time here today so that the true message can be carried back to Washington.

It is really a shame that we have to travel this agonizing road just to return to workers what they were previously entitled to. However, I appreciate the fact that you have taken the time and are willing to correct this gross injustice. I hope these hearings are not in vain and that your colleagues in the Senate act immediately, for a government without true compassion is surely not a government of the people.

And I thank you. [Applause.]

Senator MOYNIHAN. I want the record to show that Senator Heinz has been equally or more active in this matter, and that Senator Dole, the chairman of our committee, expressed at our hearing Thursday his dismay at the attitude of the Department of Labor.

I believe your point was that the chamber of commerce says that if you extend unemployment benefits, that just puts off the date when people start looking for work again.

Do you know anybody in your union who is out of work and not looking for work?

Mr. FRICANO. I know there are a lot that are discouraged because they have tried for a long time and there is no sense looking any more, the discouraged worker factor, and most of them have tried, and I am sure that those workers that will testify will explain what they are going through in trying to locate jobs, even minimum wage jobs.

Senatcr HEINZ. Mr. Chairman, if I might also respond to Mr. Fricano's observation which he attributes to the chamber of commerce but which was parroted by Mr. Cogan on Thursday——

Senator MOYNIHAN. The Department of Labor representative.

Senator HEINZ. The Department of Labor representative who is supposed to represent workers, not the Department of Commerce or the chamber of commerce, made the same point. He did not have a very good answer when I asked if he had ever considered that the reason the number of weeks that people stay on unemployment extended benefits increases, which Congress, of course, only enacts when unemployment increases, could be because jobs are a lot harder to find when unemployment is twice or three times what it was previously. He considered that a rather fanciful notion, I am afraid, but I think those people who are out there in the real world looking for work know that when unemployment is 10 or 12 or 14 percent, there just are no jobs. Everybody is looking for work. Every job that can be possibly seized with the skills available in the work force at that place at that time are seized.

Admittedly you can go through a local paper, you will find jobs for forensic pathologists—that is a lawyer with a medical degree, Mr. Chairman—you will find jobs for people with rather unique skills, yes. But most of us do not have unique skills.

Mr. FRICANO. I would ask you to invite Mr. Cogan to Buffalo and just have him sit by Mr. Ricci's desk for 1 day down at the unemployment office and have him talk——

Senator HEINZ. I do not know if we could get a security guard strong enough to insure his safe departure. [General laughter.]

Senator MOYNIHAN. Not a bad idea. We will invite him.

[The prepared statement of Thomas M. Fricano follows:]

STATEMENT OF

THOMAS M. FRICANO

WESTERN NEW YORK AREA DIRECTOR, REGION 9, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, UAW.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE HEARINGS REGARDING EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS - SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1982, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Senator Moynihan, Senator Heinz. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before this Committee on Finance. My name is Thomas M. Fricano and I am the Western New York Area Director of the United Auto Workers, Region 9.

In 1979, the U.A.W. in Western New York, which represents workers in auto, auto supplier, machine shops, the aerospace industry and many independent shops, had approximately 42,000 workers under our jurisdiction. As of today, we have slightly under 30,000 members working.

Just three short years ago in our Buffalo area, General Motors plants, excluding the Rochester Products Division plant in Rochester, New York, we had 23,361 members employed. This includes the four Chevrolet plants and the two Harrison Radiator facilities in Lockport and Buffalo. At the start of this month, July, 1982, we were down to 15,678 members working in these plants, or a drop of 33%. The Rochester Products plant is also reduced by approximately this same percentage, with over 1,800 workers laid off from a former population of about 5,500. The supplier plants have also been similarly affected. The Ford Stamping plant in Woodlawn, just five miles from this location, has 3,300

workers employed where 5,000 once worked. In the last year, we have had two plants shut down completely, eliminating over 300 jobs permanently. These were the Doehler-Jarvis plant in Batavia and the Norton Labs plant in Lockport.

Citing these numbers are staggering, but the social havoc, pain and suffering attached to these figures in human terms is even more depressing. In Erie County, with over one million residents, one out of every three persons is now receiving some type of social benefit in the form of Food Stamps, Public Assistance and so forth. Over 300,000 of our citizens in this County must now rely on the City, County, State and Federal Government to survive.

On a larger scale, the U.S. Census Bureau reported on July 19, 1982, that the number of Americans officially classified as poor increased by 2.2 million, or 7.4% during 1981. This is the highest rate of poverty in the United States since 1967. These figures mean that one person in every seven had incomes below the poverty level. Even more devastating, one in every five children in the United States are now classified as poor. A nation as great as ours must hang its head when well over 30 million of its citizens are classified as poor.

Will Extended Unemployment Benefits eliminate poverty? No! Will they put people back to work? No! Will they help alleviate some pain and suffering? Yes! And that's what we are really addressing here -- pain and suffering for tens of thousands of Western New Yorkers who have exhausted their 26 weeks of unemployment benefits and 2,500

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more exhausting their benefits each month. Will 13 more weeks of benefits solve their problems? The answer is no again, but those meager 13 weeks will provide 91 more days of hope that a job may be found.

During the 1973-74 recession brought on by the Arab Oil Embargo, 65 weeks of extended benefits were available to workers because an equitable system was in effect with a national trigger. The elimination of that trigger by the Reagan Administration in 1981 is the root of New York State's problem in 1982. It is my feeling that those who advocated this change did not really understand the implications, for who in their right mind would intentionally inflect this hardship upon thousands of families!

The three bills introduced by the Honorable Senator from New York on May 3, 1982, would correct the error committed in 1981. New Yorkers would then become entitled to the same benefits that 36 other States already enjoy. The inequity that allows States like Texas, Idaho or Wyoming to qualify for extended benefits while excluding New York must cease and I urge that the Senate enact these measures immediately.

My only disappointment is that we are not talking about 52 weeks or 65 weeks of benefits. If we could do that in 1974, we surely could do it in 1982 when it is needed even more.

In closing, I want to state my opposition to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce position, which is against the extension of benefits. In their narrow views, far from the pain and suffering, they have stated that

extending the benefits will only result in unemployed workers prolonging their search for work an additional 13 weeks. Although that position doesn't surprise me coming from that organization, it typifies the gross misunderstanding of what unemployed workers are faced with. I urge you to listen carefully to the unemployed workers who will be testifying here today. These are real people, not just figures. You will hear from one of our U.A.W. members with nine years seniority, who has not worked for over one and one-half years and is now on welfare. Extended Unemployment Benefits will not even apply to this man, however, he is taking his time here today so that the true message can be carried back to Washington.

It is really a shame that we have to travel this agonizing road just to return to workers what they were previously entitled to. However, I appreciate the fact that you have taken the time and are willing to correct this gross injustice. I hope these hearings are not in vain and that your colleagues in the Senate act immediately, for a government without true compassion is surely not a government of the people.

Thank you.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Mr. Ricci, you are next.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL A. RICCI, BUFFALO AFL-CIO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE, ON BEHALF OF GEORGE WESSEL, PRESIDENT, BUFFALO AFL-CIO COUNCIL

Mr. RICCI. Senators Moynihan and Heinz and members of the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, my name is Michael A. Ricci, Buffalo AFL-CIO unemployment insurance representative, and I am most pleased and honored to present to you today my views and suggestions on the unemployment insurance extended benefit program for New York State.

The Federal/State extended benefit program, as mandated under Federal law, under which 50 percent reimbursement of benefit costs is made to the State, provides for payments of up to 13 weeks of additional jobless payments when the State's insured unemployment rate during the most recent 13 weeks, one, averages at least 4 percent, measured by a 13 week moving average of weeks claimed for regular unemployment insurance benefits, and is 20 percent higher than the comparable 13-week period in the last 2 years; or, two, averages at least 5 percent.

For example, say that the insured unemployment rate average for the 13-week period ending July 19, 1981, and July 20, 1980, was 4 percent. Then the 13-week period ending July 18, 1982, would have to average 4.8 percent, or 20 percent greater than the 4 percent of the previous 2-year period.

Effective with the last week in September 1982, the 4 percent in one above becomes 5 percent, and the 5 percent in two above becomes 6 percent.

Omitting some technical considerations, the insured unemployment trigger rates, no claimants, total number of workers employed in covered employment.

In New York State, the insured unemployment rate is now 3.6 and there is almost no possibility of New York State meeting the present criteria for extended benefits, although the total rate of unemployment for New York State hovers about 8 percent. New York State in 1982 had an insured unemployment rate of over 4 percent for a short period, but did not meet the 20 percent over the previous 2-year criterion. The total rate of unemployment, omitting some technical considerations, is figured as follows: the total unemployment rate, all unemployed, all employed plus unemployed in the labor market.

About 30 States are now on extended benefits. Reasons for New York's relatively low insured unemployment rate include—this will make it tougher for a State to meet the criteria for extended benefits. It was adopted by Congress as a cost-saving measure—one, the cumulative effect on exhaustions. Those with long-term unemployment do not requalify for benefits. Example, the decline of the automobile industry especially.

Two, loss of manufacturing jobs especially in steel and construction industries. The number of claimaints refiling during a benefit year has decreased.

Three, increase in number of dual jobholders. When they lose one job, they still are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

Four, the increase in the number of people who are self-employed. Example, the number of people going into handicraft work who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits when they are out of work.

Five, the extent of the underground economy, working off the books.

Six, deductions of social security pensions from the benefit rate. Of 35,000 pensioners formerly on our rolls previously, it is estimated that 20,000 have had their benefit rates reduced to zero.

Administrative action in the conduct of the eligibility review programs has reduced the number of claimants who drop out.

One answer appears to be—and Senator Moynihan has introduced a bill to this effect—is to base the extended benefits on the total rate of unemployment rather than on the insured rate of unemployment.

Other remedies would appear to be removal of the 20 percent over the previous 2-year portion of the Federal criterion; restoring the extended benefit claimants to the numerator of the fraction determining the insured unemployment rate; counting a percentage of claimants exhausting benefits in the numerator of the fraction determining the insured unemployment rate.

However, it is doubtful whether the latter remedies will help New York State at present.

The problems facing this area are many. Far and away, the plight of the area's workers in a collapsing economy must take precedence.

Since the start of the current recession in 1980, the area has witnessed untold hardships in the numbers of jobless workers. With unemployment averaging 12.5 percent during the first 6 months of 1982, one of every four persons in the labor force will be experiencing a period of unemployment this year.

Between January and June of 1982, nearly 15,000 persons have exhausted their 26 weeks of unemployment benefits.

During the past year, the area has lost 21,100 jobs, 70 percent of the total loss in the manufacturing sector.

I therefore recommend that action be taken to rectify this injustice in New York State by amending the Federal law to allow payment of extended benefits.

Thank you for allowing me to testify on behalf of the western New York workers.

[Applause.]

Senator MOYNIHAN. Mr. Ricci, we thank you.

That is an extraordinary figure, 50,000 workers exhausting their benefits, 1 in 4 unemployed in the last year. It staggers the mind.

Mr. RICCI. Senator, let me elaborate on what Mr. Fricano has pointed out.

I am seated at a desk in the unemployment insurance offices in this area and act as a liaison man between the State department of labor and the unions, and it is a pitiful scene to have people come up and tell you this is my last check. What do I do now? I have two and three kids at home, a wife, paying on a home, paying on a car,

trying to keep my kids in high school, maybe one of them going to college. It is really shameful and pitiful.

Senator MOYNIHAN. The best steelworkers in the world out of work.

Mr. RICCI. Steelworkers and autoworkers and construction workers also, and other people who are not members of the unions.

[The prepared statement of Michael A. Ricci follows:]

ONE ANSWER APPEARS TO BE--AND SENATOR MOYNIHAN HAS INTRODUCED A BILL TO THIS EFFECT--IS TO BASE EXTENDED BENEFITS ON THE TOTAL RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATE THAN ON THE IUR.

OTHER REMEDIES WOULD APPEAR TO BE:

REMOVAL OF THE 20% OVER THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS PORTION OF THE FEDERAL CRITERION.

RESTORING THE EXTENDED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE FRACTION DETERMINING THE IUR.

COUNTING A PERCENTAGE OF CLAIMANTS EXHAUSTING BENEFITS IN THE NUMERATOR OF THE FRACTION DETERMINING THE IUR.

WEVER, IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE LATTER REMEDIES WILL HELP NEW YORK AT PRESENT.

THE PROBLEMS FACING THIS AREA ARE MANY. FAR AND AWAY, THE PLIGHT OF THE AREA'S WORKERS IN A COLLAPSING ECONOMY MUST TAKE PRESIDENCE.

SINCE THE START OF THE CURRENT RECESSION IN 1980, THE AREA HAS WITNESSED UNTOLD HARDSHIP IN THE NUMBERS OF JOBLESS WORKERS. WITH UNEMPLOYMENT AVERAGING 12.5 PERCENT DURING THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1982, 1 OF EVERY 4 PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE WILL BE EXPERIENCING A PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT THIS YEAR.

MICHAEL A. RICCI - BUFFALO AFL-CIO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTING GEORGE WESSEL, PRESIDENT OF BUFFALO AFL-CIO COUNCIL.

THE HONORABLE DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN AND MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE. MY NAME IS MICHAEL A. RICCI, BUFFALO AFL-CIO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE AND I AM MOST PLEASED AND HONORED TO PRESENT TO YOU TODAY MY VIEWS AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXTENDED BENEFITS PROGRAM FOR NEW YORK STATE.

EXTENDED BENEFIT PROGRAM

THE FEDERAL/STATE EXTENDED BENEFIT PROGRAM AS MANDATED UNDER FEDERAL LAW, UNDER WHICH 50% REIMBURSEMENT OF BENEFIT COSTS IS MADE TO THE STATE, PROVIDES FOR PAYMENT OF UP TO 13 WEEKS OF ADDITIONAL JOBLESS PAYMENTS WHEN THE STATE'S INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) DURING THE MOST RECENT 13 WEEKS:

1. AVERAGES AT LEAST 4 PERCENT (MEASURED BY A 13-WEEK MOVING AVERAGE OF WEEKS CLAIMED FOR REGULAR U.I. BENEFITS) AND IS 20 PERCENT HIGHER THAN THE COMPARABLE 13 WEEK PERIODS IN THE LAST TWO YEARS;

   OR

2. AVERAGES AT LEAST 5 PERCENT.

FOR EXAMPLE -- SAY THAT THE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AVERAGE FOR THE 13 WEEK PERIODS ENDING 7/19/81 AND 7/20/80 WAS 4.0 PERCENT. THEN THE 13 WEEK PERIOD ENDING 7/18/82 WOULD HAVE TO AVERAGE 4.8 PERCENT OR 20 PERCENT GREATER THAN THE 4.0 PERCENT OF THE PREVIOUS TWO YEAR PERIODS.

EFFECTIVE WITH THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1982--THE 4% IN "1" ABOVE BECOMES 5% AND THE 5% IN "2" ABOVES BECOMES 6%./1

OMITTING SOME TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS, THE

$$\text{IUR TRIGGER RATES} = \frac{\text{NO. OF CLAIMANTS}}{\text{TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT}}$$

IN NEW YORK STATE THE IUR IS NOW 3.63% AND THERE IS ALMOST NO POSSIBILITY OF NEW YORK'S MEETING THE PRESENT CRITERIA FOR EXTENDED BENEFITS, ALTHOUGH THE TOTAL RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT FOR NEW YORK STATE HOVERS ABOUT 8%. (NEW YORK STATE, IN 1982, HAD A IUR OVER 4% FOR A SHORT PERIOD BUT DID NOT MEET THE "20% OVER THE PREVIOUS TWO YEAR" CRITERION.) THE TOTAL RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT, OMITTING SOME TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS, IS FIGURED AS FOLLOWS:

$$\text{TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE} = \frac{\text{ALL THE UNEMPLOYED}}{\text{ALL THE EMPLOYED PLUS UNEMPLOYED IN THE LABOR MARKET}}$$

ABOUT 30 STATES ARE NOW ON EXTENDED BENEFITS. REASONS FOR NEW YORK'S RELATIVELY LOW IUR INCLUDE:

/1 This will make it tougher for a state to meet the criteria for Extended Benefits. It was adopted by Congress as a cost-saving measure.

1. THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT ON EXHAUSTIONS. THOSE WITH LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT DO NOT REQUALIFY FOR BENEFITS.

   EXAMPLE: THE DECLINE OF THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY, ESPECIALLY.

2. LOSS OF MANUFACTURING JOBS ESPECIALLY IN STEEL AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES. THE NUMBER OF CLAIMANTS REFILING DURING A BENEFIT YEAR HAS DECREASED.

3. INCREASE IN NUMBER OF DUAL JOB HOLDERS. WHEN THEY LOSE ONE JOB, THEY STILL ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS.

4. THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO ARE SELF-EMPLOYED.

   EXAMPLE: THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE GOING INTO HANDICRAFT WORK WHO ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS WHEN THEY ARE OUT OF WORK.

5. THE EXTENT OF THE UNDERGROUND ECONOMY--WORKING "OFF THE BOOKS."

6. DEDUCTIONS OF SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS FROM THE BENEFIT RATE. OF 35,000 PENSIONERS FORMERLY ON OUR ROLLS PREVIOUSLY, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 20,000 HAVE HAD THEIR BENEFIT RATE REDUCED TO ZERO.

7. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION IN THE CONDUCT OF THE ELIGIBILITY REVIEW PROGRAM HAS REDUCED THE NUMBER OF CLAIMANTS WHO DROP OUT.

BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1982, NEARLY 15,000 PERSONS HAVE EXHAUSTED THEIR 26 WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

DURING THE PAST YEAR, THE AREA HAS LOST 21,100 JOBS--70% OF THE TOTAL LOSS IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR.

I, THEREFORE, RECOMMEND THAT ACTION BE TAKEN TO RECTIFY THIS INJUSTICE IN NEW YORK STATE BY AMENDING THE FEDERAL LAW TO ALLOW PAYMENT OF EXTENDED BENEFITS.

THANK YOU FOR ALLOWING ME TO TESTIFY ON THE BEHALF OF WESTERN NEW YORK WORKERS.

MICHAEL A. RICCI

Senator MOYNIHAN. Mr. McGovern, I think you are next, sir.

STATEMENT OF J. JOSEPH McGOVERN, SECRETARY, BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF BUFFALO AND VICINITY

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, Senator Moynihan, Senator Heinz, my name is Joe McGovern. I represent the building construction trades and also business agent for the Bricklayers Union. I am here to represent over 20,000 members of the building and construction trades in Buffalo and vicinity. The construction business in our area is the worst I have ever seen in the past 36 years as a member of the Bricklayers International Union. While unemployment in Erie County is over 14 percent, the construction industry has about a 50-percent unemployment rate.

Our people are scared, to say the least. Their unemployment benefits are running out. What little savings they had are gone, and they face the future with no income at all. Some have put their homes up for sale, and with so many of them on the market, it is difficult to receive the full value of your house.

The next step for the construction worker is to apply for public assistance, a situation which he knows little about. Many are reluctant and ashamed to seek out the welfare office. They are not used to public handouts. Jobs are what they want. But unfortunately, with high interest rates, plants closing, and industry moving out of the area, they find employment hard to come by.

A few years ago we were able to send our members to other areas to seek out opportunities, but this also is drying up.

Let me clarify that statement. In 1974 when we did have extended unemployment benefits, we had jobs available to our people in North Dakota, South Dakota, out West where the power projects were going, and our people were going out there and leaving their families and seeking that employment. I just want to point out to you the fact that they are willing to work and they want to work if the jobs are available.

Senator MOYNIHAN. There was unemployment compensation on the corner if they wanted it, and they went to North Dakota instead.

Mr. MCGOVERN. That is right. They left the area to seek out employment, to leave their families, then come back when opportunities opened up here. But they went. That was in 1974.

We need help immediately to save the family structure and to correct the social problems at home which unemployment causes. The only solution I see at the present time is a change in the present system of triggering off the 13-week extension of unemployment compensation. I appreciate your sincere effort to have the law changed. I notice in your report that in the last 3 years New York State employers have paid over $251 million into unemployment tax to the Federal unemployment compensation account, while workers in the State have drawn only $55 million in extended benefits, a difference of $196 million. The money is available, so there is no reason why the law cannot be changed to benefit the people who it was intended for.

On behalf of the building trades, I would like to thank both Senator Moynihan and Senator Heinz and their committee for their courage to present these changes to benefit the working people.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We appreciate the opportunity.

[The prepared statement of J. Joseph McGovern follows:]

Asbestos Workers
Boilermakers
Bricklayers
Carpenters District Council
Cement Masons
Electrical Workers
Elevator Constructors
Glaziers
Operating Engineers
Ironworkers
Laborers

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL
OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK & VICINITY, AFL-CIO

DONALD J. BLAIR
President
175 Great Arrow Ave. — 14207

JOSEPH F. COLERN
Vice President
196 Orchard Park Rd. — 14224

J. JOSEPH McGOVERN
Fin.-Sec'y—Treas.
1807 Elmwood Ave. — 14207

DONALD M. WINKLE
Recording Secretary
1660 Kenmore Ave. — 14216

GEORGE J. CUDDIHY
Executive Committee Secretary
770 Maryvale Dr. — 14225

Lathers
Painters District Council
Plasterers
Plumbers
Roofers & Waterproofers
Sheet Metal Workers
Sprinkler Fitters
Steamfitters
Tile, Marble and Terrazzo Helpers

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"Labor Hall of Fame" in the "Presidential Park"

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On behalf of all the Building Trades I would like to thank both Senator Moynihan and Senator Heinz and their committees for their courage to present these changes to benefit the working people.

Thank You Again,

J. JOSEPH McGOVERN
SECRETARY
BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES
OF BUFFALO & VICINITY

"Labor Hall of Fame" in the "Presidential Park"

Senator MOYNIHAN. We thank you, sir. [Applause.]

And I would like to emphasize that point. New York and Pennsylvania get a raw enough deal from the Federal Government as it is, but right now the taxes we are paying for unemployment compensation are going to people in other sections of the country but not to us.

Mr. Palombaro, sir.

STATEMENT OF FRANK A. PALOMBARO, SR., STAFF REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT NO. 4, NEW YORK STATE, UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA

Mr. PALOMBARO. The Honorable Senator Moynihan, Senator Heinz, I am Frank A. Palombaro, Sr., staff representative, United Steel Workers of America, working out of the Buffalo office.

First of all, for the record I would like to apologize to Senator Heinz. Our written testimony here has a "t" in there where it should not be, but I think maybe it was put in there because it stands for top, and Senator Heinz is right on the top of this problem in trying to help us. [Applause.]

Senator MOYNIHAN. Anybody who does not know how to spell Heinz has not had any hotdogs lately.

Mr. PALOMBARO. The steelworkers in New York State are facing the most serious problems that they have had to encounter in many a decade.

The economy of this country, thanks to the policies of Congressman Kemp and President Reagan, has forced about 14,000 steelworkers to be laid off in New York State alone. Throughout the United States we have over 450,000 steelworkers on layoff. Many of these in New York State have exhausted all of their unemployment benefits and SUB benefits, on the verge of losing their homes, cars, and most importantly, their family life.

Every day I receive phone calls from laid off steelworkers asking me for help in finding a job, when, if ever, they will be returned to work. Banks are serving notices on them for lack of payment, and I just could go on and on in these subjects.

I do not have the answers for them, and when they ask why is the Government not helping them by passing a bill to extend unemployment compensation during this critical time, I tell them we as a union are doing everything in our power to persuade the elected officials to help us in this matter. They say to us, we spent billions and billions of dollars to help other countries, but to help our own we must fight a battle just to preserve our dignity.

Our people are proud people, Senators. They would rather be working than asking for help. But until they get back to work, they are in need of assistance to carry them through these trying times.

It is indeed a great injustice to the American working people to have to go through a situation such as we are going through now. I urge you and your fellow Senators and Congressmen to take our battle to the forefront and convince the President of these United States and other opponents to have compassion and understanding in dealing with this great problem that is destroying many good Americans, their families, and their communities.

Senator, I thank you for this opportunity to testify on behalf of the steelworkers and their families.

Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Senator MOYNIHAN. I want to thank you, sir.

I want to say that I was perhaps one of the last people around to have seen that Bethlehem rolling mill down in Lackawanna. I think Senator Heinz is an expert on the steel production in this country, for many reasons, not just because he is from Pennsylvania, but if I may say to my colleague, that rolling mill, the hot bar rolling mill out here in Lackawanna is top of the line. It is state of the art. There are may be two others in the world that can do as well as the Lackawanna plant. But we are running at about 40-percent capacity nationwide and the Lackawanna rolling mill is now closed. And those are the finest steelworkers you will find.

They are not asking for charity. Unemployment insurance is just that—insurance. It is your right. We have established a pattern in deep recessions of extending it, but suddenly we have this resistance from this administration.

Gentlemen, we thank you.

Mr. PALOMBARO. Senator, may I add one more thing?

Senator MOYNIHAN. Sir.

Mr. PALOMBARO. In New York State that figure I gave of 14,000 represents about one of every three steelworkers in district 4 is laid off. The figure throughout the country is a little more than one-third of our membership, and right now today we have the Republic Steel plant in Buffalo which has about 2,150 bargained-for people, not counting supervision or white collar, that has practically shut down. They have indefinitely shut that down. And in Bethlehem Steel Lackawanna, we have somewhere under 4,000 people that are working in that plant right now which at one time there was about 22,000 steelworkers in that plant.

[The prepared statement of Frank A. Palombaro, Sr., follows:]

STATEMENT OF FRANK A. PALOMBARO, SR.

The Hon. Senator Moynihan, the Hon. Senator Heintz

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Every day I receive phone calls from laid off steelworkers asking me for help in finding a job. When, if ever, will we be returned to work? The banks are serving notices on them for lack of payment and I just could go on and on.

I don't have the answer for them and when they ask why isn't our government helping them by passing a bill to extend unemployment compensation during this critical time, I tell them, we as a Union, are doing everything in our power to persuade our elected officials to help us in this matter. They say to us, we spent billions and billions to help other countries but to help our own we must fight a battle just to preserve our dignity.

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I thank you for this opportunity to testify on behalf of the steelworkers and their families.

Very truly yours,

Frank A. Palombaro, Sr.
Staff Representative
USWA District #4
New York State

Senator MOYNIHAN. Well, Joe McGovern tells us about one out of every two of the building trade's members are out. It is not anything that we have seen in our adult lifetime, but I remember as a boy in the depression.

Gentlemen, we thank you very much.

Senator Heinz.

Mr. RICCI?

Mr. RICCI. Senator, I would like to point out one other thing here while you fellows are out to help us with the 13 additional weeks. The law that was enacted in 1980 was enacted in a manner which allows a person, in the event the 13 weeks were triggered in, if this person were looking for work out of his State, in the State where the additional 13 weeks was not triggered in, he could only draw two or three checks of the additional 13 weeks.

Now, we have numerous people in construction who are traveling other States, and in the event you trigger off—if you are successful in getting the trigger-off program in New York State, under the 1980 law, this person, if he were traveling looking for work in other vicinities, could only draw two to three checks and then would be cut off of the extended benefits. And I think it is very important.

Senator MOYNIHAN. That is a very good point, and I will tell you right now that it needs to be included in the legislation. What more can you ask of a man than that he leaves his family and his community behind and goes looking for work.

Mr. RICCI. We have it happening already because Pennsylvania has the additional 13 weeks triggered in, and we have asbestos workers from local 4 who were drawing against the State of Pennsylvania because they qualify in the State of Pennsylvania. After they exhaust their 26 weeks, the fact that they are living in New York State, they are only entitled to draw an additional two more checks under the extended benefits against the State of Pennsylvania, and I think this is an unjust thing.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Good point, and we thank you gentlemen very much.

Mr. FRICANO. I might add before you gentlemen, I have one plug. The bill you sponsored, S. 2300.

Senator MOYNIHAN. And which John Heinz supports very much.

Mr. FRICANO. If we can get that bill passed, we are talking about jobs rather than extended unemployment benefits down the road. So I urge you to keep pressing your colleagues on the importance of S. 2300.

Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Senator MOYNIHAN. Well, now we are going to hear from four persons who know in the most direct and immediate way the serious flaws of our unemployment compensation system. They are Mr. Edward Hoehl, who is a painter, 13 years in Local 43 of the Painters Union; Mr. Donald Agrisano, who has been with Republic Steel; Mr. Ronald Cicero, who was at the Ford stamping plant, Local 893 of the UAW; and Mr. Larry Quick, who was at the Chevrolet engine plant, in UAW 774.

Gentlemen, will you come forward?

I think we will follow our practice of having the witnesses speak in the order that they are listed. You are welcome, each of you. You are first, Mr. Hoehl.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD HOEHL, PAINTERS UNION, LOCAL 43, DISTRICT COUNCIL NUMBER 4, AFL-CIO

Mr. HOEHL. I have run out of unemployment insurance benefits——

Senator MOYNIHAN. Would you mind speaking up? Because you are going to have to be heard in the back.

Mr. HOEHL. I have run out of unemployment insurance 3 months ago. Actually, I am not eligible for extended benefits. I haven't worked in, well, about a year, and, well, that is about it. I am applying for welfare. By the way, I have not received any funds yet.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Have you ever been on welfare before, sir?

Mr. HOEHL. Yes, I have.

Senator MOYNIHAN. In the same situation?

Mr. HOEHL. Yes.

Senator MOYNIHAN. This must be an extraordinary experience for you.

Mr. HOEHL. Well, construction workers have been going down for about 10 or 15 years, slowly dwindling.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Do you look for work?

Mr. HOEHL. Oh, yes.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Do you look for work regularly?

Mr. HOEHL. Yes.

Senator MOYNIHAN. And there just isn't any around?

Mr. HOEHL. No.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Well, Mr. McGovern, who represents the building trades, says that one out of every two building trades workers in this region is out of work.

Mr. HOEHL. I think it is more than that.

Senator MOYNIHAN. More than that. That is extraordinary.

Mr. Cicero?

STATEMENT OF RONALD CICERO, FORD STAMPING PLANT, LOCAL 893, UNITED AUTO WORKERS

Mr. CICERO. Good morning, Senator.

I have been out of benefits since January.

Senator MOYNIHAN. You are a steelworker?

Mr. CICERO. UAW.

Senator MOYNIHAN. UAW.

Mr. CICERO. Ford. I have been hopeful for guys to retire so I can move in, but it looks like President Reagan has them scared with their social security. They are afraid to retire. They are afraid to make room for me. It looks that way to me. I am getting desperate. I need the help. Unemployment would give me my dignity a little back rather than going on welfare. I don't want to do that.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Are you married, Mr. Cicero?

Mr. CICERO. Yes, I am.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Children?

Mr. CICERO. Yes. Three. I have got $6 in the bank.

Senator MOYNIHAN. You have got $6 in the bank?

Mr. CICERO. Yes. I guess I am lucky.

Mr. HOEHL. That is more than I have.

Mr. CICERO. My son has got a few bucks in the bank, 9 years old. I am going to have to borrow it from him until—I don't know when.

Senator MOYNIHAN. I think one of the extraordinary things we just heard is that there has been an effort in Washington to make people feel they are not going to get their social security, which is also theirs by right. So you find older workers hesitant to retire because they no longer are sure of that?

Mr. CICERO. Exactly.

Senator MOYNIHAN. That is just disgraceful.

Mr. CICERO. It is disgusting.

Senator MOYNIHAN. It is untrue. I have raised three kids, and I think Senator Heinz has. I never had one with any money in the bank. How did you do that? I congratulate you. But what a thing to have to really seriously think about.

Senator HEINZ. Let me add to the statement of Senator Moynihan. I hope all the people who are not in this room and are your colleagues, your more senior colleagues, and they still have jobs, may hear this. Senator Moynihan and I serve together on the National Commission on Social Security Reform, a 15-member Commission that is going to make recommendations as to how to insure the social security system is solvent, sound, and dependable for the next 75 years, so that not only is it there for you, but it is there for your 3 kids.

Let me tell you, I am absolutely sick and tired of all these purveyors of fast doom who tell you that social security cannot survive, that somehow it is terribly flawed. It has survived 50 years. It is going to survive another 75 years because there are people like Pat Moynihan and a number of other people on our Commission who understand the system and who have the commitment and expertise to make it work, and the people who tell the public that it is not going to be there are either ignorant or uninformed or just plain sadistic.

We are going to have a social security system. Those people who are about to retire ought to know the following: That we do have some correctable financial problems in social security, but they do not begin to occur until the year 2020, 38 years from today. Thirty-eight years from today. And what happens to the social security system between now and then is—starting in 4 or 5 years—we will find a way to get through the next 4 or 5 years—it runs surpluses, surpluses, so much so that by the year 2010 or 2015 there may be as much in current dollars, not inflated dollars, as a half a trillion dollars. It would take you 5,000 years to count up to half a trillion dollars if you could count as fast as a bank teller counts out those notes three at a time. Half a trillion dollars by the year 2015.

So, it is just not true that anybody who is about to retire on social security is in any way jeopardized, and I hope that that message gets back.

Mr. CICERO. There is an awful lot of them awful afraid of retiring because they are telling them that.

Senator MOYNIHAN. What Senator Heinz is saying is that there are people who want them to be afraid, and they ought to be

ashamed of themselves, along with that same damn business this week, telling the group in Baltimore for the first time in history we are going to have to borrow. We passed that bill last year. They borrowed from one ledger to another. It is all social security money. But do not get us started on that.

Mr. Angrisano, you are the steelworker here, and welcome.

STATEMENT OF DONALD ANGRISANO, REPUBLIC STEEL, LOCAL 1743, UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA

Mr. ANGRISANO. Yes, sir. Senator, I worked at Republic Steel from May 1977, until August 1981. Before that, I worked at Western Electric from 1962 to May 1977, and that plant closed down before I got the job at Republic Steel. My benefits have run out, June 1982, and now I am on public assistance.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Has this ever happened to you before, sir?

Mr. ANGRISANO. Not the public assistance part, no, no. I have some notes written down about what you need to get public assistance. You know, some of the papers, et cetera. I need the deed to my home. You need utility bills for the last 3 months. You need mortgage payment books. You need birth certificates for all members of your family. You need social security numbers for everyone in your family, including children. You need bank statements. You need your marriage certificate. You need tax records from 1981, and all insurance policies, and some stuff I didn't even put down.

Senator MOYNIHAN. I have that form here. I looked at it coming up from Washington. All I can say is, I could fill it out, but I could not comply with it. Where are the birth certificates? I do not know where the birth certificates are. You know, usually your wife knows some of those things, but if you asked me, I would be absolutely lost. How much do you get a week, if I could ask?

Mr. ANGRISANO. On public assistance?

Senator MOYNIHAN. Yes.

Mr. ANGRISANO. We get, I think it was $400 and food stamps comes to about $160 a month or something like that.

Senator MOYNIHAN. About $160?

Mr. ANGRISANO. About $162 a month in food stamps.

Senator MOYNIHAN. So this comes out all together for the month to be about——

Mr. ANGRISANO. About $562, something like that.

Senator MOYNIHAN. So that is about $6,000 a year. That is under the poverty level.

Mr. ANGRISANO. Yes, married and two children.

Senator MOYNIHAN. That is under the poverty level.

Mr. ANGRISANO. I will say so, yes.

Senator MOYNIHAN. You found that out.

Mr. ANGRISANO. The hard way.

Senator MOYNIHAN. And what you are hoping is that the mill is opening up again, but Republic is looking very, very weak.

Mr. ANGRISANO. We are hoping it is going to open up again. I don't have many years there. As I said, I worked 15 years at Western Electric, and I only have 5 years at Republic. So even if it doesn't open up again, if they don't open the whole function of the plant, I could very well never see Republic Steel again.

Senator MOYNIHAN. You were 15 years with Western Electric and they moved out of town?

Mr. ANGRISANO. They moved.

Senator MOYNIHAN. They left you.

Mr. ANGRISANO. They offered me a job if I wanted to go to Omaha, Nebr., but I had my family and everything here, my wife's family is here, so I decided to stay. I mean, I was fortunate right off because I did get a job.

Senator HEINZ. Mr. Angrisano, do you own your own home?

Mr. ANGRISANO. Yes, sir.

Senator HEINZ. Is there a mortgage on it?

Mr. ANGRISANO. Yes.

Senator HEINZ. What is your monthly payment?

Mr. ANGRISANO. It is $140 some.

Senator HEINZ. So you take that away from your $400 cash, and what you have got is $280 maximum per month, $70 a week.

Mr. ANGRISANO. Yes, sir. My wife does most of the financing.

Senator HEINZ. Seventy dollars a week. That is not much of anything.

Senator MOYNIHAN. That feeds one teenager.

Mr. ANGRISANO. It is not spending any money for—I am trying to just get food stamps for food, period. You know, that is it. And then you don't spend any of your regular money for food because, you know, you need——

Senator HEINZ. If you go to buy one pair of shoes for one of your kids, what does it cost? Are you hoping they do not wear the bottoms out?

Mr. ANGRISANO. My son is now into my wife's older sneakers. He is 10 years old, and he goes through sneakers like crazy. It has been a hassle. It has been a real hassle. You know, you are working in some place, you have a job, and then all of a sudden you are laid off, you know. Your plant moves out, like Western Electric, and then you get established, and then all of a sudden that moves out. There is some problem involved there. It gets to be real irritating, you know. Irritating, hard to take, you know.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Well, you have shown a lot of style under pressure. It is not irritating. It is heartbreaking, and you know it. Monday morning comes, and what do you do?

Mr. ANGRISANO. That is it. I face Monday morning. When I was working, you know, you talk about blue Monday. I would rather face a hundred Monday mornings when I was working than one Monday morning when I am not.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Mr. Quick, you were also an automobile worker.

STATEMENT OF LARRY QUICK, CHEVROLET ENGINE PLANT, LOCAL 774, UNITED AUTOWORKERS

Mr. QUICK. Yes, I am.

Senator MOYNIHAN. And you are married?

Mr. QUICK. I am married with two children. I rent. I don't happen to own my own home. We almost bought one just before I got laid off, about 3 months, and I am glad I didn't. That is all I can say for that. Anyway, I've got a little thing I would like to say

here. I want to compliment Mr. LaFalce on his speech. I think he summed everything up all in the one little deal there. It was a very nice speech. I would like to say my thing.

My name is Larry Quick, and I have been asked to speak on behalf of the rank and file of Local 774, UAW, on the issue of the 13-week extension of unemployment. As a 9-year veteran of the UAW who recently exhausted all benefits, I have gone from what I felt was a secure position at Chevrolet to the depths and frustration of welfare assistance. I do believe a 13-week extension will help my brothers and sisters cope with today's rising unemployment.

For those of you here today with a different opinion, a small thing such as $125 a week doesn't sound like much, but when faced with the choices of that or welfare, it is a major necessity. I don't feel the 13-week extension is a permanent solution to the problem, but if it can help even one person to have the extra time needed to find employment without going through the frustration I have had to endure recently, then it has served its purpose.

Talking from experience, I have never been out of work for more than a month or so at a time without being able to find suitable employment until now. As one who applies for a job every day, it is ironic the responses I receive. You can almost hear what they are saying to themselves. Nine years at Chevy? I'll call you, don't call me.

In closing, I feel today's blue collar workers, the backbone of the economy, do not have a sympathetic ear in the White House, and I think Washington has been lax on the issue of auto and steel import legislation. I support such people as Congressman John LaFalce. I respect Senator Daniel Moynihan and UAW regional Director Tom Fricano and the many others who support them. Without their support and integrity, the chances of us laid-off employees in need would be almost impossible. We need the passage and support immediately of such bills as the auto content legislation, and we need the 13-week extension and unemployment programs right now.

Thank you very much.

[Applause.]

Senator MOYNIHAN. I would like to say, a very small event so far, but maybe portending something in the future, that 2 years ago Senator Heinz sponsored and I cosponsored legislation that did change the rules about steel imports, and for the first time we have seen the Government take a first step to say, no, you are dumping steel in this country and we will not allow it. John knows that we have found European countries selling steel in this country for $500 with a $350 subsidy. Now, come on. That breaks all of our rules.

We thank you very much, gentlemen. You are a touch of the real world out there, and your testimony is going to be in print and a part of the record of the Senate Committee on Finance as we proceed to respond to precisely the kind of situation that you have spoken of.

I want to make one closing point. Remember, unemployment insurance is not welfare. It is insurance. It is paid for. It is just as much yours by right as automobile insurance or fire insurance on

your home or any other thing, and you have a right to that. It is wrong to see it denied.

Senator Heinz?

Senator HEINZ. I think you have said it all, Senator.

Senator MOYNIHAN. I thank you very much. In case there are other persons who would wish to have statements placed in the record, I am going to ask that the record remain open until Monday evening, any such statement to be presented to Ms. Curran in my office in the Federal Office Building, and they will be made part of the record, and so stating, at this point, this hearing will close, and we will move on to Pittsburgh, Pa.

[Whereupon, at 11:38 a.m., the committee was adjourned, to reconvene in Pittsburgh, Pa.]

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ISSUES

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1982

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY
AND INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS,
West Mifflin, Pa.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:02 p.m. in U.S.W.A. Local 2227 Union Hall, the Honorable John Heinz presiding.

Present: Senators Heinz and Moynihan.

Senator HEINZ. Ladies and gentlemen: First of all, let me welcome you to this Senate Finance Committee hearing on the extension of Federal unemployment compensation benefits and other bills relating to unemployment compensation benefits.

Anybody who still has their coat on is invited to take it off. I see one or two stalwarts still with their coats on and their sleeves unrolled.

I want especially to welcome my colleague on the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Patrick Moynihan of the Empire State, New York State, here to Pittsburgh.

Senator HEINZ. Senator Moynihan and I held hearings earlier today, this morning in Buffalo, on this legislation. And earlier this week on Thursday morning the entire Finance Committee had witnesses in to testify on S. 2550, my bill to extend unemployment compensation benefits, and other bills.

I think everybody in this room, particularly in the Monongahela Valley, the steel valley, knows exactly why we absolutely have to have an extension of benefits. That is the obvious.

What is not so obvious is why some people are opposed to an extension. There are some people in Washington, D.C., represented, among others, by the U.S. Labor Department, that are supposed to be for working people, not against them who sent down a witness to our Finance Committee, who said one of the reasons that the Reagan administration opposed the extension of unemployment benefits was that only one-third of the people now on unemployment compensation lived below the poverty level.

You know, the purpose of unemployment compensation benefits is to keep people out of poverty. It is an insurance program. It is called unemployment insurance.

It is not a welfare program. It is a program that workers have earned.

And one of the other reasons that Mr. Cogan, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Policy and Evaluation, gave, drawing heavily on his deep knowledge and evaluation of previous unemployment

extensions, was that he discovered that when we extended unemployment compensation benefits in 1971 from 39 to 52 weeks, when we extended them again in 1974 from 39 to 52 weeks, when unemployment went from 5.5 percent like it was in 1971 to 6.6 percent in the 1974 recession, and then we extended benefits to 65 weeks when unemployment went from 6.6 percent to 7.7 percent——

Let me tell you what he said about what happened when unemployment benefits were extended. He ignored the fact that unemployment rates were going up and he said the statistics proved, he said, that when unemployment insurance is extended people decide that they do not want to work, and that they stay away from work.

Maybe he ought to take a look at the facts and find out that the reason people stay out of work longer is that when unemployment is high there are no jobs.

I want to make one last comment before I turn to Senator Moynihan, and that is this: We all would prefer, I think everybody in this room, would prefer to be working.

I suspect everybody in this room has looked very hard indeed for work.

I think we would all like to get the economy moving again. I think we would like to get the steel mills open. We would like to get interest rates down. We would like to keep the foreign imports out. We would like to do all of that.

But since I cannot promise anybody in this room that we are going to do all, even a few, of those things in the next few weeks, that leaves us no alternative in our judgment but to make the case, as our witnesses here today I think will do, for the extension of benefits, and to make the case in a way that people in Washington, Republicans and Democrats and in the White House, will have to say yes. That is what this hearing is all about.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Gentlemen, I would like to thank you for the use of the hall.

I would like to thank my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from Pennsylvania, for inviting me to the Monongahela Valley to hear what you have to say. He had the great courtesy to come up to Buffalo where, as you probably know, our steel industry all along Lake Erie just closed down.

The reason we are here is twofold—well, really there is only one reason we are here. That is that at the hearing that Senator Heinz just mentioned, the representative of the Department of Labor, Mr. Cogan, came in and said things I did not ever think you would hear from a Department of Labor official.

He is the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Planning and Research. It is a job that was first created by Jack Kennedy, whose picture I was glad to see down on our wall. And I am happy to tell you I was the first person to hold that job. There has been a succession of serious people who would not dream of disparaging working men and women the way we heard them disparaged in Washington. On both sides of the committee we were just appalled.

So we thought we would come out and hear from real people in real places. This is a formal hearing of the Senate Committee on Finance, the oldest committee of the U.S. Senate, and we like to think the most important. These hearings will be printed as part of

our inquiry into Senator Heinz' legislation and similar legislation to extend unemployment benefits.

We do this—and I would remind all of you here—as part of our responsibility to the Social Security Act. Unemployment benefits is an entitlement, like social security. Like social security, it is financed through payroll taxes which go into a special fund.

It is not public assistance. It is not charity. It is yours as a right. It is a responsibility of Government to see that you get it, and that is why Senator Heinz, the Chairman, is conducting these hearings today.

I thank you for the opportunity to say hello.

Senator HEINZ. Thank you, Senator Moynihan.

It is easy to see why the greatness of our neighbor to the north and to the east, New York State, has a reputation for producing such great Senators. Pat, we are delighted to have you here.

I would like to call as our first witness our host, Mike Bonn, who is the president of local 2227, which is—for those of you who are not one of Mike's faithful, that is the Irwin Works.

Mike, thank you for letting us use your union hall on this occasion.

STATEMENT OF MIKE BONN, PRESIDENT OF U.S.W.A. LOCAL 2227, CHAIRMAN OF U.S.W.A. DISTRICT 15 PRESIDENTS COUNCIL, PRESIDENT OF DUNLEVY BOROUGH COUNCIL, MEMBER OF WASHINGTON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Mr. BONN. Thank you, Senators. And first of all, let me welcome everyone here to local 2227, otherwise known as the vocal local.

Senator Heinz, Senator Moynihan, distinguished guests, fellow panelists, and most of all the unemployed, welcome to western Pennsylvania, the used-to-be steel capital of the world.

To those that are not familiar with western Pennsylvania, I say to you that western Pennsylvania is comparable to the country of Poland. Western Pennsylvania is approximately the same size as Poland. Western Pennsylvania has approximately the same population as Poland. Western Pennsylvania has the same hard-working people as Poland. Western Pennsylvania has the same unemployment lines as Poland. And western Pennsylvania is beginning to have the same breadlines as Poland.

Let me bore you with a few statistics. The national unemployment rate as of June, 9.5 percent. The Pennsylvania unemployment rate as of June, 9.7 percent, slightly higher. The Pittsburgh unemployment rate as of June, 11.5 percent, again slightly higher. The Irwin Works unemployment rate, 44.4 percent, a whole hell of a lot higher.

There are some other plants in district 15 that are worse off. The Clairton plant down the river is virtually shut down, 4,000 employees out of work. The Minnisint plant of Pittsburgh Williams Steel, Agregarms Work of United States Steel, and on and on and on.

One of the reasons for this unemployment are steel imports. Using your statistics, Senator Heinz, the first quarter of 1980 steel imports were 11.6 percent. Steel imports for the last quarter of 1981 was 21.2 percent. Steel imports today is anybody's guess, but it is pretty close to 30 percent.

What are we doing about it? Obviously, we know that foreign steel producers are dumping steel. Proof of that—some of the proof is that recently United States Steel filed suit and won their suit against Western European countries. Just several weeks ago the U.S. Government found a Japanese steel company dumping steel in this country, and after plea bargaining fined them penalties totaling approximately $13 million.

Now, where does this $13 million in penalties go? It is going into the U.S. Treasury to be used on such things as foreign aid.

I say to you, Senators, I think the $13 million in penalties should go to the victims of those dumpings, the unemployed steelworkers.

The real problem we are facing today is that Government just is not listening.

VOICE. They do not care any more.

Mr. BONN. Which reminds me of a story. An unemployed steelworker made a trip to Washington, D.C., to talk to his Representative, and was given some time. He noticed his Representative in the District of Columbia had a pair of earphones on, headphones, if you may. And it was distinguished because the headphone was not plugged into anything. The wire was just dangling down.

Well, the unemployed steelworker did not know what to do, but he went on with his discussion with his Representative. And after an hour or so his curiosity just absolutely—well, to be polite, he said: Sir, may I wear your headphones? The Representative took his headphones off, gave them to the unemployed steelworker.

The unemployed steelworker put them on, listened and listened about a minute. Finally he said: Sir, I am listening, but I do not hear anything. And the Representative came back and said: It has been that way all day, son.

I say again: Government is not listening. And if you have to blame someone, you have to blame the leader.

VOICES. Reagan, Reagan.

Mr. BONN. Now, Reagan, Ronald Reagan, that is, is President of the United States and he deserves respect for that position, I think.

VOICES. No, no.

Mr. BONN. I prefer to call him something else. I prefer to refer to him as "Reagan Hood." You all know about the legendary hero, Robin Hood. Now, he stole from the rich and gave to the poor. Reagan Hood, he takes from the poor and gives to the rich.

It has been said, it has been said many times: Reagan must love unemployed people. Reagan must love unemployed people, because he is making so damn many of them.

In closing, I would like to get a consensus from my membership here, from the various presidents of district 15 steelworkers, and the other guests who are here today. I am asking for a straw vote, a voice vote, to see where we stand and to take a message back to Washington, D.C., and to Reagan Hood.

All of those people in this room who are in favor of Reaganomics, please say aye.

[No response.]

Mr. BONN. All those people in this room who are opposed to Reaganomics——

[A chorus of boos.]

Senator HEINZ. Joe Gaydos, how are you going to follow that?

Joe Gaydos taught me just about everything that I knew when I came to the Congress in 1971. He taught me about the Mon Valley, he taught me about Saturday morning town meetings, he taught me how to spell "Gaydos" right. He also taught me what it was to be a good Congressman.

I think the steel valley, the Mon Valley, is just superbly represented by Joe Gaydos. He is, as you know, the chairman of the House Steel Caucus. I am the chairman of the Senate Steel Caucus. We work together on every conceivable kind of problem for our steelworkers and to get people back to work.

Joe, it is a special pleasure to welcome you here.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE U.S. CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Representative GAYDOS. Now you see, Senator, why I love our people so well and so completely. And I do want you to know this: Now everybody is going to expect that this bill is going to fly. Senator Moynihan, it is going to move, is it not?

With your help, with the two good Senators' help, we are going to make this bill move.

And I want to say this on behalf of Mike, who made such a great presentation. And Senator Moynihan, since you come from New York, and I have known you well and I know of your accomplishments over the years, I want you to know, Senator Moynihan, that you are down here in the real Pittsburgh. You are down here among all the steelworkers in Pittsburgh.

But I have always taken a personal pleasure, as I am sure the Senator has, in of knowing a group of people as well-informed as these steelworkers. Many people have a misconception of steelworkers. They think they are uninformed, that they are down at the beer garden every Saturday night or every night, and they are not thinking and reading and studying.

And I think Mike Bonn illustrated that fact with the statistics he had and he showed the people now are sensitive to the issues. He made that point and I am very proud that he made it under these conditions.

I have a formal statement, my good friends and colleagues, that I have to give and I would like to give. It takes 8 minutes. With your permission, I would like to proceed.

Senator HEINZ. Please proceed, Joe. If you leave any of it out accidentally, we will put it all in the record.

Representative GAYDOS. Mr. Chairman and Senator Moynihan, we in Pittsburgh, all of us, are grateful that you could devote some of the small amount of free time that you have in your busy schedule to come down here to this local. Your presence is an exercise in foresight, because we have a very serious problem looming in the near future. And that problem is the expiration of all unemployment benefits for workers caught up in the tough and enduring slump that we are going through right now.

We can debate whether this is a prolonged recession or the beginning of a depression, and we can debate whether it is due to the normal run of the business cycle or is a forced restructuring of the American economy by outside forces, some being foreign.

And the point to be made here is this: Benefits have expiration dates. Everybody knows that. And that is why we're asking for this 13, and hopefully 13 more. But debts do not have any expiration dates. And I want our committee to remember that, and I think they have, and that is the reason why you are down here today.

The economy expands and contracts, and who are the victims but the people who are here today. So Senator Heinz, I strongly suggest to you and the committee, which I know you are doing, to support the 13-week extension in the manner our bill sets out. In fact, I sponsored similar legislation in the House and it does include the 13 weeks. I hope we can do an openended one.

In fact, as of this time I am polling our congressional district asking the opinions—all the steelworkers' opinions will be voiced in this special poll—asking them about an openended unemployment.

Openended compensation is needed because I do not think it is right that we give billions in this upcoming budget to take care of the whole world and all of the problems and all of the refugees, and we do not have enough money of our own.

Senator HEINZ. Just a minute, Joe. Congressman Gaydos is entitled to be heard by everybody, even in the back of the room. So we would appreciate it if you only cheer at the appropriate points.

Representative GAYDOS. If I may, Senator, if I may explain to all of our steelworkers that this record is a formal record, and a lot of people who are not here will be reading it. So you have to be a little patient with me and some of the other people who will be following us, so that the formal record is made, so that our colleagues down there get a chance to read these things. They do not read the hurrahs and hoorays, believe me. They read the material in there.

So we have to be a little patient and make sure the record is complete. Is that not right, Mr. Chairman?

Senator HEINZ. That is absolutely right.

Representative GAYDOS. Let me say this, Mr. Chairman: We hear talk in our area—and I do not think I am misstating it—we hear talk in our area of suicides and attempted suicides, and of wives working at two minimum wage jobs. That is a fact. That is what is happening.

And I think the record should show that, so that our colleagues, when they read that—that is one of the psychological problems. Everyone thinks it is rosey. They walk down the street and see a man standing in a line, which is embarrassing in the first instance, to get unemployment compensation. But what you have, in the meantime is a wife working two jobs, and minimum wage jobs, too, while the kids at home are being denied so many things in this world.

So those are the things, the nuances that do not get the publicity, that are so important and so effective, and they are so heartrending. And I know I am saying something to my colleagues that they know, but I want that record to show this so that some of our colleagues that read it down there will have the opportunity.

I am not going to go into the formal presentation of my remarks. They are made in the record and I ask of my colleagues that they insert the text into the formal record, so that those people that are not here may read it.

Senator HEINZ. Joe, without objection your entire statement will be part of the record.

Representative GAYDOS. I want to conclude now, because I know you have a lot of witnesses, Senator Heinz and Senator Moynihan. Really, sincerely, on behalf of every person here—and there are little outbursts here because the emotions are so high and so sincere. We have gone through a lot already. And before changes are made we are going to go through a lot more, I guess.

But I want you to know that the crime rates in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County and western Pennsylvania, Senator, as they pertain to crimes, rapes, burglaries, all those things, have decreased. And Senator Moynihan, in New York you have had the experience that crime increases in times like this, understandably or un-understandably.

For some reason, in our area it has not occurred. In fact, they are not as great. And I cite that for the record to indicate that I have the pleasure, and you do too, Senator Heinz, of representing good Americans down here interested in working and in good government and not in rapes and robberies.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Representative Gaydos follows:]

98-635 O - 82 - 5

TESTIMONY OF HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS OF PENNSYLVANIA

MR. CHAIRMAN, SENATOR MOYNIHAN, WE OF THE PITTSBURGH AREA ARE GRATEFUL THAT YOU COULD DEVOTE SOME OF THE SMALL AMOUNT OF FREE TIME YOU HAVE ON YOUR BUSY SCHEDULES TO HEAR US TODAY.

YOUR PRESENCE IS AN EXERCISE IN FORESIGHT BECAUSE WE HAVE A VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM LOOMING IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

AND THAT PROBLEM IS THE EXPIRATION OF ALL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR WORKERS CAUGHT UP IN A TOUGH AND ENDURING SLUMP.

WE CAN DEBATE WHETHER THIS IS A PROLONGED RECESSION OR THE BEGINNING OF A DEPRESSION;

AND WE CAN DEBATE WHETHER IT IS DUE TO THE NORMAL RUN OF THE BUSINESS CYCLE OR IS A FORCED RESTRUCTURING OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY BY OUTSIDE FORCES,

BUT BENEFITS ARE RUNNING OUT FOR THOSE WHO WILL TESTIFY AFTER ME.

AND THE POINT TO BE MADE HERE IS THIS:

BENEFITS HAVE EXPIRATION DATES. DEBTS DO NOT!

THE ECONOMY EXPANDS AND CONTRACTS. BUT ONCE THE MORTGAGES ARE FORECLOSED AND THE HARD-WON SAVINGS ARE GONE, PLANS FOR

THE FUTURE ARE DEAD!

AND THE DREAMS OF COLLEGE THOSE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS HAD FOR THEIR CHILDREN BECOME NIGHTMARES OF WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN!

FOR EXAMPLE, THE PRESSURE IS INCREASING.

THE CLERK OF THE FEDERAL BANKRUPTCY COURT IN PITTSBURGH SAID THERE HAS BEEN A 46% INCREASE IN BANKRUPTCIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1982, COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

WITHOUT EXTENDED BENEFITS BANKRUPTCIES WILL BEGIN TO RISE EVEN MORE DRAMATICALLY AS BENEFITS EXPIRE.

SO, SENATOR HEINZ, I STRONGLY SUPPORT A 13 WEEK EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IN THE MANNER YOUR BILL SETS OUT. AND, IN FACT, I SPONSOR SIMILAR LEGISLASTION IN THE HOUSE.

NEVERTHELESS, ALL OF THIS IS IN THE NATURE OF A TOURNIQUET, IF NOT A BAND AID, AND IT STILL IS ONLY A TEMPORARY ANSWER AT BEST.

IN THE LONG RUN WE NEED TO THINK ABOUT DOING MORE.

WE NEED TO DO MORE BECAUSE I THINK DEVELOPMENTS AND THE PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENTS SHOW THAT THIS IS A PROBLEM THAT REACHES

BEYOND THE NORMAL ECONOMIC CYCLE WE ARE ACCUSTOMED TO DEALING WITH;

AND THAT IT IS A SITUATION DIFFERENT THAN THOSE ON WHICH OUR IDEAS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ARE BUILT.

SO I WILL TELL YOU WHY I THINK WE NEED TO DO MORE AND MAKE SOME SUGGESTIONS ON WHAT MIGHT BE DONE ONCE WE GET THE TOURNIQUET IN PLACE AND STEM THE FLOW OF BLOOD.

IN DOING THIS, I WILL HAVE TO STEP AWAY FROM STATISTICS AND EMBRACE THOSE POLITICAL INSTINCTS THAT WE ALL HAVE.

FIRST, MY INSTINCT SAYS WE ARE ONLY ONE HALF-STEP AWAY FROM DISASTER.

JUST ABOUT THE ONLY THING BETWEEN THIS NATION AND THE BEGINNING OF A GREAT DEPRESSION RIGHT NOW -- AT LEAST IN THE INDUSTRIAL HEARTLAND -- IS THE VERY THING WE ARE DISCUSSING HERE.

AND THAT THING IS UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

TOGETHER WITH SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS, UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ARE KEEPING STATES LIKE PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO AND MICHIGAN AND ILLINOIS SKIMPING ALONG -- HOPING FOR THE UPTURN.

WITHOUT THIS MONEY MOVING THROUGH THE ECONOMY, THE DECLINE WOULD DEEPEN, AND WHAT THEY CALL THE RIPPLE-EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL UNEMPLOYMENT WOULD BECOME THE TIDAL WAVE EFFECT.

FURTHERMORE, THE RIPPLES ARE BEGINNING TO SWELL HERE.

THREE WEEKS AGO MY DISTRICT OFFICE HAD ALMOST NO CALLS FROM LAID OFF WORKERS IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

NOW THE CALLS ARE RISING DAILY AND THESE PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING TO BE HARD PRESSED.

FOR EXAMPLE, THIS WEEK WE HEARD FROM A YOUNG STEELWORKER IN DANGER OF LOSING HIS FIRST HOME. HE HAS NO MONEY COMING IN. AND HE COULD NOT WORK OUT AN INTEREST-PAYMENT-ONLY ARRANGMENT WITH HIS BANK BECAUSE MOST OF THE NEW MONTHLY MORTGATE PAYMENT IS IN INTEREST. HE DID NOT HAVE THE MONEY TO COVER IT.

WE HEAR TALK OF SUICIDES AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDES AND OF WIVES WORKING TWO MINIMUM WAGE JOBS.

MEANWHILE, THE MORTGAGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION RECENTLY REPORTED THAT DELINQUENT MORTGAGES AND FORECLOSURES IN THE

UNITED STATES WERE AT AN ALL-TIME HIGH IN THE FIRST QUARTER.

THE FORECLOSURE RATE FOR THE REGION THAT INCLUDES PENNSYLVANIA ALMOST DOUBLED FROM THE LAST QUARTER OF 1981 THROUGH THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR.

BY THE WAY, THIS REGION OF THEIRS ALSO INCLUDES NEW YORK, SENATOR MOYNIHAN.

THIS REGION -- THEIR MID-ATLANTIC REGION -- AND WHAT THEY CALL THE EAST NORTH-CENTRAL REGION LED THE UNITED STATES IN THIS YEAR OF RECORD FORECLOSURES AND DELINQUENCIES.

THESE SAME STATES JUST A FEW YEARS AGO LED THE NATION AND THE WORLD IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

TODAY MANY OF THESE STATES LEAD THE NATION IN DEBT TO THE FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND.

PENNSYLVANIA IS AT ABOUT $1.6 BILLION.

THE MORTGAGE BANKER'S CHIEF ECONOMIST ATTRIBUTED THE FORECLOSURE RECORD TO THE RISING JOBLESS RATE AND OTHER EFFECTS OF THE RECESSION.

THESE ARE THE EFFECTS OF THE RECESSION:

* A NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF ABOUT 9.5% AND

A PENNSYLVANIA RATE OF AROUND 9.8%;

* AND A RATE IN THE PITTSBURGH AREA OF ABOUT 11%.

BY THE WAY, IN 1930, THE YEAR LEADING INTO THE GREAT DEPRESSION, THE NATIONAL RATE WAS 8.7%.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I THINK THE PROBLEM GOES BEYOND THE BUSINESS CYCLE.

THE PROBLEM, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SMOTHERING EFFECT OF HIGH INTEREST RATES, STEMS FROM NEARLY 40 YEARS OF WEAK TRADE POLICY THAT SWAPPED THE JOBS OF THESE MEN AND WOMEN FOR TEMPORARY STABILITY IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ALLIANCES.

FOR EXAMPLE, A MONOGRAPH RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY THE JAPAN ECONOMIC INSTITUTE OF AMERICA MENTIONED OUR RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN OUTLINING A NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

IN THIS ESSAY, DR. WILBUR F. MONROE, WHO HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH THE RESPECTED BROOKINGS INSTITUTE, OBSERVED THAT:

* "ACCORDING TO SOME ESTIMATES, MORE THAN TWO MILLION JOBS HAVE BEEN LOST TO IMPORTS IN RECENT YEARS; AND

* "WHILE DOMESTIC UNEMPLOYMENT CANNOT BE ATTRIBUTED SOLELY TO GROWING U.S. TRADE DEFICITS, THERE IS AN UNMISTAKEABLE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE TWO."

LET ME EMPHASIZE HERE, MR. CHAIRMAN, TWO MILLION JOBS.

DR. MONROE WENT ON TO NOTE THAT IN THE 1960'S, A TIME OF LITTLE TRADE DEFICIT, THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE WAS ABOUT 5%.

IN THE 1970'S, A TIME OF GROWING DEFICIT, THE RATE WAS 6%.

AND SO FAR IN THE 1980'S, A TIME OF UNCONTROLLABLE DEFICIT, THE RATE IS 9%.

DR. MONROE'S SOLUTION IS FOR THE UNITED STATES TO CONVERT TO THE STATUS OF COLONY TO A MERCANTILIST JAPAN -- THAT IS, TO BECOME A SUPPLIER OF FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS AND A CONSUMER OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

BUT SINCE DR. MONROE IS A WASHINGTON CONSULTANT AND HIS CLIENTS ARE JAPAN'S MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE BANK OF JAPAN ANDTHE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN AND THE MITSUBISHI BANK, I THINK

WE CAN LOOK ON HIS CONCLUSION WITH SOME SKEPTICISM.

HOWEVER, I THINK HE TOLD IT STRAIGHT WHEN HE GAVE IMPORTS A TWO-MILLION JOB PLACE IN OUR CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

THEY COME IN SUBSIDIZED -- UP TO 40% IN THE CASE OF STEEL -- AND PRODUCED BY CARTELS WHOSE PRODUCTION GETS LOW COST GOVERNMENT FINANCING.

THEY FLOOD IN NOT AS A MATTER OF NATURAL COMPETITION BUT AS A MATTER OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT POLICIES THAT DO NOT WORRY ABOUT PROFIT OR ANYTHING BESIDES EMPLOYMENT.

OUR PARTNERS USE THE TACTICS AND TRICKS OF TRADE WAR TO DISTORT THE THEORY OF COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE INTO THE IDEA OF INCOMPARABLE ADVANTAGE AND ADVANTAGE ANY WAY YOU CAN GET IT.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE REPUTEDLY EFFICIENT JAPANESE RECENTLY HAVE BEEN CALLED TO ANSWER IN TWO CASES INVOLVING DUMPED STEEL.

IN THE LARGEST, MITSUI TRADING COMPANY PAID $11.2 MILLION IN FINES AND PENALTIES ON CHARGES THAT STEM FROM A DUMPING INVESTIGATION. THE CHARGES INVOLVED FALSIFIED RECORDS DESIGNED

TO THWART THE TRIGGER PRICE MECHANISM.

MITSUI IMPORTS 40% OF THE JAPANESE STEEL THAT COMES HERE, BY THE WAY.

WHOLE INDUSTRIES -- STEEL, AUTOMOBILES, MACHINE TOOLS, FERRO-ALLOYS, SPECIALTY STEEL -- ARE BEING SWEPT AWAY IN THIS FASHION.

THE FLOOD OF IMPORTS HAS LESS TO DO WITH WORKER EFFICIENCY THAN IT DOES WITH GOVERNMENT POLICY.

THE ASSAULT CONTINUES, UNABATED. WORKERS IN THE BASIC INDUSTRIES ARE LAID OFF. THEY DON'T BUY THINGS. INDUSTRIES CONTRACT FURTHER OR DISAPPEAR. THE EFFECTS RIPPLE. AND OUR ECONOMY DECLINES.

NO, NOT ALL OF OUR PRESENT PROBLEM IS LINKED TO THE BUSINESS CYCLE OR HIGH INTEREST RATES.

AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION NOT KEYED TO THIS KIND OF FORCED ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING IS INADEQUATE.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A LAY-OFF BECOMES PERMANENT UNEMPLOYMENT OR WHEN A PLANT CLOSES?

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL RECENTLY REPORTED ON A STUDY OF THE AFTERMATH OF FORD'S CLOSING OF A NEW JERSEY PLANT NOT TOO LONG AGO.

AFTER 18 MONTHS, 56% OF THE EMPLOYES WHO DID NOT RETIRE WERE UNEMPLOYED.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS, MR. CHAIRMAN, AND NOT 26 WEEKS OR 39 WEEKS OR EVEN 52 WEEKS, BUT 78 WEEKS.

FURTHERMORE, ABOUT 10% OF THE WORKERS CAUGHT IN THE YOUNGSTOWN MASSACRE OF 1979 WERE STILL OUT OF WORK IN JUNE 1982.

THOSE WHO ARE CASUALTIES OF THE INDUSTRIAL RECESSION ARE SUPPOSED TO BE ABLE TO FIND WORK ELSEWHERE, ACCORDING TO THE THEORIES.

BUT THE JULY 12 WASHINGTON POST REPORTED THAT IN THE SUNBELT, SKILLED FACTORY WORK IS SCARCE AND UNSKILLED WORK IS ALMOST NON-EXISTENT.

IN ADDITION, THE UNWELCOME MAT IS OUT FOR WORK-SEEKERS IN THE SUNBELT BECAUSE THINGS ARE BEGINNING TO PINCH DOWN THERE.

SO BY ALL MEANS, WE NEED AT LEAST 13 WEEKS MORE.

AND ONCE WE GET THAT TOURNIQUET IN PLACE AND STEM THE BLEEDING, WE NEED TO KEY OUR PLANS TO FORCED ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING AND THE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF THE TRADE WAR; NEED TO THINK ABOUT KEYING THEM TO THE REALITY OF 78 WEEKS AND LONGER FOR THOSE WHOSE JOBS ARE WIPED OUT IN TRADE WAR RATHER THAN MERELY PUT ON HOLD IN THE BUSINESS CYCLE.

RECESSIONS KEYED TO THE CYCLE LAST FROM SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR, GENERALLY.

A JOB LOST IN THE TRADE WAR IS GONE FOREVER.

SO BY ALL MEANS, WE DESPERATELY NEED AT LEAST 13 WEEKS MORE.

AND THE EXTENSION SHOULD BE RELATED TO REALISTIC CONDITIONS THAT DO NOT BY FORMULA EXCLUDE THE HARDEST HIT STATES.

FOR EXAMPLE, SCHEDULED CHANGES IN THE LAW WOULD RAISE THE TRIGGER FIGURES ON UNEMPLOYMENT FOR PAYMENT OF EXTENDED BENEFITS. THESE CHANGES COULD EXCLUDE PENNSYLVANIA ALTOGETHER.

YET PITTSBURGH--AND MUCH OF PENNSYLVANIA--ARE AT GROUND ZERO OF THE TRADE WAR.

THESE TOUGHER QUALIFICATIONS SHOULD NOT GO INTO EFFECT.

SEN. MOYNIHAN, YOUR BILL TO RESTORE THE OLD TRIGGER FIGURE SEEMS TO BE ONE WHICH MERITS SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

FURTHERMORE, WE SHOULD THINK ABOUT HOLDING THE STATES HARMLESS ON EXTENSION BECAUSE IF THE RECESSION AND THE TRADE WAR CONTINUE TO RUN IN TANDEM, WE WILL BE COMMITTING THE INDUSTRIAL STATES TO VIRTUAL BANKRUPTCY ON UNEMPLOYMENT ALONE.

MONEY BORROWED FROM THE TRUST FUND NOW HAS TO BE REPAID AT 10 PERCENT.

DEBTS BY THE STATES OF MORE THAN ONE BILLION DOLLARS ARE NOT UNCOMMON, AND 10 PERCENT IS A HEFTY $100 MILLION IN INTEREST ALONE.

MOREOVER, INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT PREMIUMS TO EMPLOYERS CAN RESULT IN MOVES OF PLANTS AND BUSINESSES FROM HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT STATES.

THIS COULD RATCHET UP UNEMPLOYMENT AND HASTEN SECOND-AND-THIRD ROUND MOVES AND PLANT CLOSINGS.

OR, IF THAT DOESN'T HAPPEN, WE CAN AT LEAST EXPECT AN ADVERSE EFFECT IN THAT MONEY WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN USED IN JOB-TRAINING ACTIVITIES WILL BE SIPHONED AWAY.

I THINK THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE TAKING A LARGER ROLE IN THIS EMERGENCY. IT STEMS FROM FEDERAL POLICY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I KNOW YOU ARE AS INTERESTED IN THE SENATE IN CORRECTING ABUSES OF THE TRADE SYSTEM AS WE OF THE STEEL CAUCUS ARE IN THE HOUSE.

I HAVE MENTIONED THEM HERE AT THIS TIME BECAUSE MANY OF THE UNEMPLOYED ARE VICTIMS OF EUROPEAN SUBSIDIES AND APPARENT STEEL DUMPING IN THE TRADE WAR, AND AN EXTENSION ONLY IS FIRST AID FOR THOSE CASUALTIES.

THEY NEED THE EXTENSION.

CRIME IS SUPPOSED TO INCREASE IN TIMES SUCH AS THESE.

THIS HAS NOT BEEN THE CASE. ROBBERIES, BURGLARIES, LARCENY, AUTO THEFT, ALL HAVE DECREASED THIS YEAR.

I THINK THIS IS A TRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF OUR AREA AND OF OUR PEOPLE.

BUT, THEY NEED THE EXTENSION AND THEY NEED IT BADLY.

FURTHERMORE, A CORRECTION OF THE ABUSES WILL HAVE TO FOLLOW THIS EMERGENCY TREATMENT OR WE WILL BE DOING IT AGAIN AND AGAIN--WE WILL BE DOING IT EVERY TIME SOME TRADING PARTNER TARGETS A BASIC INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES FOR ITS SUBSIDIZED OR CARTELIZED EXPORTS.

AND THEY ARE DRAWING BEADS WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY.

Senator HEINZ. Congressman Gaydos, Joe, the only thing I do not understand is why you still do not get that last 12 percent of the vote down here.

Representative GAYDOS. I am working on it.

VOICE. He will get it this time, do not worry.

Senator HEINZ. Our next group of witnesses is a panel. It is a pleasure to welcome the new president of the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO, a steelworker of many years, Julius Uehlein. Another steelworker, also newly elected as of Wednesday, I believe: Lefty Palm, director, United Steel Workers of America, District 15.

Come on, Lefty. He is still counting votes.

Also, from district 20, legislative representative William George. Bill.

And just to show this is an equal opportunity hearing, Henry Dropkin, vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union, should be the fourth union—but I do not see Henry Dropkin here. He is late.

OK. Let me ask Julius Uehlein. Julius, would you please proceed? And I think as you give your statement the best thing is to come up to the microphone.

STATEMENT OF JULIUS UEHLEIN, PRESIDENT, PENNSYLVANIA STATE AFL-CIO

Mr. UEHLEIN. Thank you, Senator Heinz and Senator Moynihan.

So that I do not forget it, because what has already been said by my good friend Mike Bonn and Representative Gaydos about taking a message back—and I am very sincere about this. You will not hear me telling any jokes today, because I do not feel anything is really funny, as much as I would love to laugh.

But this group that is here, I do not know them all personally, but I know a hell of a lot of them. And a year ago—and this is the message for President Reagan. A year ago I could turn to this group and give them hell, because I could say to them, and it would be the truth—I could look them straight in the eye and say; 50 percent of you are not registered and do not vote.

Today if I turn around and say that, it would not be true. I do not think you would find a dozen people here who today are not registered. They are ready. They are ready for November 2.

[Applause and cheers.]

Mr. UEHLEIN. And anything I say, Senator Heinz, I am not mad at you today, but we really are mad. We are more than mad. We are sick to our stomach, really we are. We are so damned afraid of what is going on that we just do not know what to say.

We cheer because inside we are shaking. We do not know when the Irwin Works is going to shut down, and we just do not know what the hell is going on. And with what President Reagan is doing, this unemployment is now feeding on itself and every time another person gets unemployed that is a little more money out of the economy, and that just makes it all the worse.

And I cannot see anything happening to change this, to turn it around, unless President Reagan makes a 180-degree change in his attitude. He is killing us.

[Applause and cheers.]

Mr. UEHLEIN. I have about an 8- or 10-minute prepared statement which I would like to give to you.

Senator HEINZ. If you want to excerpt from it at all, we will put the entire statement in the record.

Mr. UEHLEIN. I have already cut a little bit out. I may get to that point, because there is another point here that is even more important in this statement.

In any event, I really do appreciate, as president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and as a steelworker of 44 years, the opportunity to present to this committee the views of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO on the urgent need for Federal supplemental unemployment compensation benefits to prevent economic deprivation for millions of long-term jobless workers who have exhausted their regular and extended unemployment compensation benefits.

Senate bill 2550, introduced by you, Senator, would provide an additional 13 weeks of supplemental unemployment benefits, financed from the general fund and from general revenues, and would restore the original formula for triggering these extended benefits. This is a tremendous step in the right direction.

Today—no, we will get to that. Just be patient. Today there are more people out of work than at any time since the great depression of the thirties. For the first 6 months of 1982, an average of 10 million jobless workers were officially counted as unemployed. In June 10.5 million workers were without jobs, and there were another 5.5 million who were unable to find full-time jobs. They had been forced to accept part time.

Add that to the 1.5 or 2 million people so discouraged that they just drop out of the labor force; you have somewhere between 17 and 20 million people who are suffering serious and painful job and income loss. Thus, the true unemployment rate is well over that 10.5 percent, and it is up around somewhere closer to 15 percent, which incidentally, as I recall, was the percentage during that so-called great depression.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1981 almost 3 million unemployed workers suffered involuntary joblessness all year long and nearly 20 percent of the labor force experienced some unemployment. Unemployment for black workers exceeded 18 percent, and in our large cities it is now approaching 50 percent. And when the heat of August gets here and these young people start to walk the streets and all hell breaks loose, please, please, do not blame them.

[Applause and cheers.]

Mr. UEHLEIN. The Reagan administration's economic policies have resulted in depression levels of unemployment that, as I stated before, will continue. Yet, this administration demanded and Congress enacted drastic cutbacks in the very programs designed to protect these workers. The protection of the unemployment compensation program, particularly for the long-term unemployed, has been drastically eroded as a result of ill-considered restrictions initiated by the administration and imposed by Congress.

Because of the change in the trigger calculation, there are many States, even Michigan, despite the great unemployment, that have stopped paying their extended benefits. I do not know how long it is going to keep up here in Pennsylvania.

And skipping over some of this——

Senator HEINZ. Yes. I may, just while you are skipping there, Julius, let me just point out that when we were up in New York State, which has an unemployment rate almost as high as ours, because of the perverse way that we count people who have finished their basic benefits, the perverse way we count—we do not count people who started to look for a job but gave up, never qualified therefore for the basic benefits—you would be pleased to know that the insured unemployment rate, so-called, in New York State is only 3 percent.

Senator MOYNIHAN. It goes down. It is going down each month as people expire.

Senator HEINZ. The real unemployment rate is three or four times that.

Mr. UEHLEIN. You just gave the three pages I passed over. That was what was in it, and you are absolutely right.

Workers who lose their jobs face a long and painful spell without work and the prospect of losing their unemployment benefits long before they find jobs. Many of those who do manage to obtain employment will be permanently locked into low-paying jobs, thus wasting their skills and forcing their families to adjust to a drastically reduced standard of living.

This situation is even more intolerable because jobless workers are finding that other resources are no longer available to them. Most of those who exhaust benefits and cannot find jobs do not qualify for welfare assistance because of harsh restrictions on ownership of homes, cars, and other modest assets that workers have been able to accumulate or because they live in States which restrict welfare payments to single-parent families or, as in Pennsylvania, recently enacted and encouraged by the Thornburgh bill, which counts out those between the ages of 18 and 40 who are able-bodied. They are not even eligible for welfare.

I am going to skip the rest of my prepared statement because I have something else that I want to bring to your attention, which I feel is more important than anything I have said up to this point. And I am going to give you one copy, and the reason I am only giving you one copy of this is, names are in it of people. These are documented cases and this is what has happened to them.

First off, on the 13-week extension, we have rules and regulations here in Pennsylvania, and I do not know how widespread they are. Let me read you a paragraph, and I am reading now from an unemployment compensation bulletin 918, supplement 6:

> The minimum number of job contacts may vary from three to five, depending on the rate of unadjusted unemployment within the labor market. This minimum number of required job contacts based on local labor market information will remain in effect throughout the entire first quarter of 1982. At the end of the first quarter, the central office will assess the situation to determine if any adjustments are required.

Now, what they are saying—I am referring now to the 13-week extension—the claimant must always make an effort throughout the week to seek employment. Number of required job contacts, five. Number of different days throughout the claim week, 4. If he makes five job contacts, he cannot make those in 1 day. And 1 day he could struggle his heart out, or she could, to find a job, make 20,

30, 40 contacts. Yet that person would be declared ineligible because they did not stretch it out over 5 days.

This is inhuman.

A claimant must make at least one in-person job contact other than job service or union hiring hall for each week claimed. Claimants should utilize at least two different methods of job-seeking, unless all required contacts are in-person application.

Yet, Senator, believe me, if these people try to make a personal contact the door will be slammed in their faces. Nobody wants to talk to them.

Then they put a No. 5:

Types of bona fide job contacts are: in-person application, letters, resumes, union with a placement service, job service, telephone calls, private employment agencies.

They put this in writing, they put this in the regulation. But they are lying in their teeth, because when they do this it does not count.

"A claimant may not continually repeat the same job contact utilizing the same method." In some communities there is only one place to find a job. So what in the hell else can they do but keep going back there?

This is the regulation. Senator, it continues. Here is a place here, it gives an example:

A claimant has three job contacts and made all three in two days. Is this satisfactory? Answer: No. The claimant has not made an effort on three different days.

Now I am going to get to something that is in my opinion devastating. Here is a person—and you will have this. I am not giving his name. In fact, this is not a him; it is a her. For the week ending March 13, 1982, the claimant had four job contacts on March 10, 1982, and one on March 13, 1982. She was trying. Here's the referee's decision:

In the instant case, the claimant during the preceding week made the proper number of contacts, but failed to make a systematic and sustained effort to seek work during the week at issue. Accordingly, the claimant is ineligible for benefits under the provisions of Section 403(a)(b) and Section 403(a)(c).

That poor woman was denied, even though she tried her heart out.

Here is a fellow, on February 9, report of work-seeking activity for certification showing two work contacts made in person, two work contacts made February 8, and 9, which was outside of the claimed week here involved. The result:

The record clearly shows the claimant failed to make a systematic and sustained effort to obtain work during the weeks here at issue. Accordingly, then, claimant is ineligible for extended benefits.

Now listen to this. It goes on:

Claimant will remain ineligible for benefits until she has been employed in each of four subsequent weeks and has earned remuneration equal to or greater than four times her maximum weekly benefit amount and is otherwise eligible for benefits.

Senators, that continues throughout the rest of these cases, and I want to make sure you heard what I just said. A person is on a 13-week, and for 1 of those weeks, and it might be the first week, they go out and see three contacts. They are looking for a job. But they are denied because they should have went for four. Now they are

continuing to be ineligible until they find a job and make at least four times their unemployment compensation.

Senator, this is impossible. This is just a dirty, rotten, filthy way of denying people the extended benefits.

Now, I know that is not in your bill, so I am not saying you are doing that. But in the legislation that is now current in Washington it allows States to set up these regulations. And I say to you that prior to Governor Thornburg—and I do not think the guy even knows this is going on—but prior to him, when you went to the unemployment office they tried to find out how many ways it could be possible to make you eligible. They wanted to help.

Today you go to the unemployment compensation office and the opposite is true. They immediately try to find out if there is not some way to determine you ineligible.

Let me conclude, because Bill and Lefty I know are chomping at the bit. But I feel so deeply about this, if you notice, I do not think I have even smiled. That is how scared I am.

But I would like you to take this message to President Reagan and his Cabinet and the public. I am serious. Ask them to please look into the eyes of their children—now this may sound melodramatic, but I do not mean it that way. This is sincere. Look into the eyes of your children today, and you are going to see young people, 18, 19, 20, that age bracket, boys, young men, and girls, young women, who want to get married and cannot, because neither one has a job.

They are beginning to close their fist, not in victory, but they are closing their fists, they want to hit somebody.

And another thing. Look into these young men and women's eyes and something else you will see. They are looking at me, they are looking at you, and they are saying: I want a home like you have.

I want a car like you have.

They are sick and tired of listening to us, to us grownups, and saying, why can we not have it the way you want it. God, Senator, these young people are scared like we are, and I just hope they do not explode before November 2.

If they explode on that day, God bless them, because that is the only way we are going to turn it around.

Thank you.

Senator HEINZ. Lefty, just a minute. I have a question for Julius.

First, Julius, I want to thank you for a most articulate and very effective statement. I also appreciate the excellent case histories that you have given, which will be a part of the record.

I want to ask you a question—excuse me, folks. I want to ask you a question about the regulations requiring people to search for work. We have had people in Washington, we have had people in New York today, who have not complained about regulations on the work search requirements.

But my understanding is the regulations which you cited at some length are regulations of the State of Pennsylvania, of their own initiative, that were put into effect.

Mr. UEHLEIN. That is correct. But what I am saying is, the regulations in Washington allow them to do that and they should not allow them to do that.

Senator HEINZ. Is it your position that we should not have any work search requirements whatsoever?

Mr. UEHLEIN. I do not think it makes too much difference when you have got 2 percent unemployed. But when you have got 9, 10, 11 percent, you are really harassing these people, and you know you cannot do it.

Senator HEINZ. Thank you very much, Julius.

Lefty Palm.

STATEMENT OF LEFTY PALM, DIRECTOR, UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA DISTRICT 15

Mr. PALM. Senators, before I get into my presentation I want to make somewhat of an apology for the interruptions from the back. But I want to assure you, Senators, it is not ignorance, it is anger. They are damned angry behind me. That is why they are fired up and that is why they are interrupting. And I am not going to stop them.

My name is Andrew Palm. Most of the steelworkers know me by "Lefty." I am a staff representative with the United Steel Workers District 15, based out of McKeesport. I was just recently elected director of this district, just 2 days ago.

Gentlemen, I want to tell you this. I worked on many political campaigns, both for candidates for union office and candidates for public office. This was a very, very unique campaign. I did not take my campaign to the gates. I did not take my campaign to the plants. Lefty Palm campaigned at the unemployment offices. Lefty Palm campaigned at the SUB offices, where the companies paid supplemental unemployment benefits, which ran out.

We went to their homes, because they cannot afford to go anywhere else. A very unique campaign, very difficult. When we did hit the gates, Senators, we would have to check and find out what small department might be working, what gate they might be sneaking them through at what time, so we could try to get our literature into the plants.

And there were four candidates in this campaign, and if any of the other three are here I am sure they will agree with me where we had to take our campaign. It is the first time I have ever seen anything like that.

And the message, gentlemen, they gave me during my campaign was this: They need jobs. They want their jobs. But most of all, they need benefits to survive through this crisis. That is all they are asking for.

The companies think we are weakening and they smell blood, and they want concessions without jobs.

VOICES. No, no.

Mr. PALM. And the White House is their ally in this attack. This is union busting, gentlemen.

And we are going to show them. We are going to show them just how damn tough steelworkers are.

Senator Heinz, you are running for election in November. I was just fortunate enough to win election 2 days ago. And I want to tell you something about the mood of the working people who elected

me. They are damned angry, angry at the Government which has caused this depression in the steel industry.

It is not a natural event like a flood or an earthquake. They know it was caused by the decisions of the men in Washington. And Senator, you are one of those men in Washington.

When you voted for economic policies of the Reagan administration, you voted for this depression. They are going to blame you at the polls in November unless you do something about it in the meantime.

Senators and everybody in this room, listen to me. This is a unique depression, not like the one in 1929. In 1929 rich people, millionaires, were jumping out of windows. There ain't no rich people jumping out of windows today.

This is our depression, average America and down. Reagan has decided to balance the budget at our expense.

Gentlemen, an extension on unemployment compensation benefits is the very least that this great country can do for us.

In closing, I would like to say this: Steelworkers will not let steelworkers go under. They will not. We will fight. We are our brother's keeper.

And you, Senator, we have you under a magnifying glass and we are watching very closely, Senator. And we will remember in November.

Senators, I have been telling steelworkers during my campaign that the good Lord puts everyone on this Earth for a purpose, and Ronnie Reagan was put on this Earth for a purpose: He is making steelworkers and working people in general stronger, united, and fighting mad. And he has accomplished that. Tell these Reaganomic supporters that come January 1, 1983, that they will be on unemployment.

And I hope they suffer like our steelworkers in this room are suffering. Thank you.

Senator HEINZ. I can see why he is the new district director of district 15.

Bill George.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM GEORGE, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 20, UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA

Mr. GEORGE. Honorable Senators, I want to say it is a privilege to be here as a guest of local 2227.

Senator HEINZ. Hold on a minute, Bill. I think everybody in the back of the room wants to hear.

Mr. GEORGE. And also to be a guest of the new district director's home area. It is a shame that representatives such as myself from district 20, which covers from Erie to south side Pittsburgh has to come to this area to explain all our specifics. But you have to recognize that I am from the Fourth Congressional area, and our Congressman has decided to spend his time in the country clubs in the rich, high-society areas since he switched from being Democratic over to the Republican side.

However, we will do what we have to do in reference to him on November 2, the new solidarity date for the United Steel Workers in district 20.

Let me say that it is nice to see such a big crowd here for such a sad subject. I would like to see you Senators perhaps come back in the near future, and let us talk about perhaps getting these old books out on the old Humphrey-Hawkins bill that was made to create jobs. Steelworkers do not want unemployment, they want jobs.

I am not going to take a lot of your time. There is one point I want to make, and that is the point in what has been happening in Washington, D.C. It seems that the name of the game in reference to unemployment all depends on who can come out with the less deficit. We find that several bills have been introduced are now being watered down to see that it does not hurt the Honorable President and hurting his deficits.

Now, let me assure you gentlemen that Congressman Ford out of Tennessee in a recent 6085 bill was not meant to be what it was. Two things have been added to that Federal extended unemployment bill. One is that nothing has been done with the national trigger. For all you people in this room that are so concerned about the 13 weeks, let me tell you that if something is not done to revamp what they did last August in the 1981 reconciliation bill, even though they passed the law to extend the 13 weeks, the State of Pennsylvania may not be entitled to it come January.

Senator Moynihan is facing a situation where he is possibly going to be voting on legislation that will do nothing for the 13-weeks extended benefits that we are asking for. Gentlemen, I must emphasize to you, not only in passing the bill, but the trigger mechanism formula has got to be changed. We have got to put a moratorium on that 1 percent that is needed over the 4 percent.

It is unbelievable that they could pass a law that demands a 20-percent increase in your IUR rate in each State to be entitled to the Federal extended benefit. We now have 31-some States that are entitled to it. As of September of this year, with the present statistics, we are lucky if we have eight States remaining.

But the passing of the bill must be two-pronged, and that is the fact that that State formula is eliminated and the moratorium is placed on the percentages.

The second area that is of important that has come forward now is the fact that you the unemployed are going to be carrying the burden of the tax load.

The Ford bill went in originally leaving the threshold tax for unemployed people and they would not pay taxes on their gross and unemployed benefits unless they make over $25,000. The people in Washington want to eliminate some of Reagan's deficit by reducing that threshold to $18,000 for a family and $12,000 for a single person, meaning that you will indirectly be paying for your own unemployment and help clean the deficit up.

I think that the burden is one that has to be the responsibility of that particular budget. We need people with a little bit of guts in Washington saying, hey, let us lop off $5 billion from that perhaps defense bill, let us look at the people.

I am not going to keep you any longer. The steel- workers in district 20 are doing a lot to help themselves. You will hear from a speaker later on this afternoon to tell you about that. We will meet our responsibilities as human beings for one another. You meet

your responsibilities to your constituents here in the State of Pennsylvania and to this country, and I assure you that this country can continue to be a great country. Thank you.

Senator HEINZ. Bill, I am glad you brought up the question of the trigger and the way we count the people in the insured unemployment rate. Senator Moynihan has obviously that very practical problem in New York. For your information, my legislation, on which we held hearings on Thursday, also includes freezing the IUR, not allowing it to go from 4 to 5 percent this September or October, but keeps it at 4.

And second, we would count all those people who now are not counted when they exhaust their basic benefits.

Under those circumstances, do we meet the two tests that you ask for?

Mr. GEORGE. Well, not directly, because there is still a 20-percent surcharge, an increase that is needed there, meaning that you could be the highest State with the unemployment, but if you have not shown in the last 2 years an increase of 18 or 19 percent, you get triggered off.

Senator HEINZ. That is right.

Mr. GEORGE. You could be the highest State in the Nation and not be entitled to any extended benefits. There has got to be a moratorium on that application. We really should be going back to the national trigger instead of the State trigger.

Senator HEINZ. Senator Moynihan has a pretty good bill in.

Pat, do you want to make any comment on that?

Senator MOYNIHAN. Well, Mr. Chairman, I mentioned earlier the plane we have here has got to go back, so I am going to have to leave very shortly.

I would like to take a chance to say three things, though. First, just to say something about the steelworkers, the 100th anniversary of the AFL-CIO, the American labor movement, took place in New York City. The labor movement really began in Pittsburgh in 1881, but we celebrate it in New York. And you know, Julius, that is the way that sort of thing happens.

I had the honor to say, and you will remember, that the first union I ever joined was the United States Steel Workers at the old Continental Can Corp. in Long Island City, Long Island, when I was 16 years old. And I am proud of it to this day.

And I would like to say that if anybody in downtown Pittsburgh in the Golden Triangle gets any idea that they could break this union, they just better think back to the 1950's. I went to the Department of Labor with Arthur Goldberg, who was your counsel, who was Phil Murray's counsel, in that strike. It was the longest, hardest strike you ever had. And you won. And you stayed together. And if people do not remember that, they deserve the same licking they got the last time.

Another thing I wanted to say is that I can remember in Washington in John F. Kennedy's administration when we had a big argument between the Labor Department and the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget and the Council of Economic Advisers wanted to have an interim target. They wanted an unemployment goal of 4 percent.

And we said, what is that? What do you mean 4 percent? As an interim target? Yes, but 3 percent is the most unemployment we should ever have in this country. Now people are saying that things are great because we are going down below 10 percent and we might get to 9. That is losing sight of what this country was like.

And one of the reasons we are doing it in steel—and here I want to speak very bluntly on behalf of my colleague and chairman of this meeting—last April—was it not last April, Senator Heinz, that the Department of Commerce found that whole series of European companies to be dumping?

Senator HEINZ. They made the determinations June 10, but the ITC made the dumping determinations.

Senator MOYNIHAN. Yes; and then June 10 our Government, the International Trade Commission and the Commerce Department found European governments selling steel in this country at $500 a ton with a $350 subsidy. Now, even you fellows cannot make steel cheaper at that rate.

The reason, at long last, after 15 years of watching it, everyone knowing it was taking place and doing nothing about it, was that 2 years ago John Heinz got a bill through our committee, and we all supported it, which gave the Department of Commerce and the International Trade Commission the power to do what we think they had the power to do anyway, but once we passed that bill they had no choice. And I hope you know that he did it here because he knows you are here and he knows what steel means.

Can you imagine this country without a steel industry?

Some years from now we will have a celebration in Pittsburgh. Thank you.

Senator HEINZ. Thank you. Let me thank all three of our panelists, and Julius Uehlein, Lefty Palm, Bill George.

Since Henry Dropkin is not here, I would like our next panel to come forward: Robert Pigman, vice president of Steelworkers 1219; Bill McHenry, Steelworkers 1555; Carolyn Clark—is Carolyn Clark here? Yes; and is Robert Humta here? Is Robert Humta here? Apparently not.

I would like Robert Pigman to please begin. Mr. Pigman, would you please proceed to make your comments?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT PIGMAN, VICE PRESIDENT, LOCAL 1219, UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA

Mr. PIGMAN. Honorable Senator Heinz and the audience assembled here, my name is Robert Pigman, vice president, United Steel Workers of America Local Union 1219, which comprises the production and maintenanceworkers at the Edgar Thompson Works of United States Steel. I am here to testify on behalf of the unemployed workers not only in the Edgar Thompson Works but all unemployed workers in the Monongahela Valley.

I would like to just briefly give you a few statistics on the amount of people that we have on layoff at the present time at the Edgar Thompson Works and also ask that you take notice that this is typical of the steel mills in the Monongahela Valley.

At the Edgar Thompson Works, as of July 1981 we have 2,250 active members. Layoffs beginning in August and September reduced that number by 180. By November of 1981 we were down to 2,070 active members. We maintained somewhat of a balance at that time until the end of 1981.

At the beginning of January 1982 the Edgar Thompson Works was shut down, throwing the remaining 1,900 people out of work. At the end of January 1982 some of our people were being recalled, primarily for maintenance and repair work in an effort to get the mill established. And at that time we were optimistic that this recession or depression, whatever you might call it, would be turning around in the near future.

Subsequent to January 31, 1982, we finally got up to approximately 350 maintenance workers to accomplish this work. This work has been pretty well accomplished now, but we do not see any turnaround. We still have approximately 1,800 that are out of work.

I am here to present your committee with some petitions, some signatures that we of the Edgar Thompson Works have gathered, asking for your support and your help in this plight. And I also have a few letters, and I would just like to present the letters and the petitions at the conclusion of my testimony.

I feel kind of at a loss here. I am a 40-year steelworker, and I am coming up here and I am following a lot of people who have a lot less seniority than I have, and they have said just about everything that I had intended to say. However, I still would like to have the opportunity to conclude my report.

You have heard from other speakers before me that steelworkers—and I would not restrict this just to steelworkers—all workers in the Mon Valley, to the best of my knowledge, are hardworking, industrious people. They are not interested in benefits, they are interested in jobs. And they want jobs. But in the absence of the jobs, we have got to have some kind of benefit program to carry them over until the jobs are there for them to work at.

The system as we have it now, with people running out their benefits, many of them faced with losing their homes, their children, naturally they have to cut back a little bit because they do not have the money to feed their children properly. We are asking your support to get this legislation. And I was very happy to hear Congressman Gaydos' proposal for an open end on the unemployment benefits.

I would just like to take a minute now, and I would like to read one or two of the letters. Then I would like to have the opportunity to come up and present you with the copies of the letters. Incidentally, I believe these are copies of letters that some of our membership has mailed to you recently. I do not know if you have had the chance to read them. And if it is repetitive to you, I am sure it will not be to some of the other people here. They pretty much follow the same pattern.

Addressed to Senator Heinz, a letter from John Tompka, who is the legislative committeeman of the local union 1219, another longtime steelworker at the Edgar Thompson Works:

Senator Heinz, as you well know, the plight of the majority of steelworkers in the Mon Valley is very bleak. Employees laid off September last year will be running out of unemployment checks—

They are out of them now—

they want jobs, not public assistance. They are proud people who want to work at their specialty. They want gainful employment. We are asking you, in lieu of the gainful employment, to extend the unemployment benefits—

He is asking 52 weeks; I am asking you to consider open end—

and would like you to look at it as an investment in the future of the young people of this country. They are looking desperately for some way to help them through the financial woes so they can return to their place of employment. Your support in this matter will benefit the young in every respect.

The other letter I would like to read is from another unemployed worker at the Edgar Thompson Works, a steelworker by the name of Greg Meyer:

DEAR SENATOR: I am a steelworker from District 15, Local 1219, 1206 Braddock Avenue, Braddock, and I have been laid off already 28 weeks.

This letter is dated March 30, 1982.

My unemployment compensation will soon be running out in a short period of time. I urge you to extend the unemployment benefits for a period of time (a total of 52 weeks), and hopefully before that date we will all be called back to work.

Also, another thing, on the subject of imports capturing 27 percent of the United States market, foreign steel makers dumping below cost products in the United States while the United States steel industry continues to decline, and no end in sight. What are we supposed to do? What can you do about it?

It seems to me it is about time something is done about our situation. What can you do about it?

Yet the United States Government does not acknowledge the fact that these layoffs are a result of imports and we cannot receive TRA benefits.

Don't forget the red ribbon. We'll remember in November. Greg Meyer.

And the only other point I would like to make here before I close is with regard to the requirements for jobs. And Joe covered it very well, and he seemed to have all of the text of the law. We are experiencing this now with our members who have used their benefits where they are on extended benefits. They are coming to our halls, and they are asking us where can we go look for a job? We do not know where to send them for a job. There are no jobs.

President Reagan says there are jobs out there. Well, I would like for him to come down and point them out because our people just are not able to find them.

I will give you the name of one of our members who had a conversation with him Wednesday evening. His name is Kevin McLaughlin. He is an employee of the Edgar Thompson Works. He has been laid off since September 1981.

In the course of his job searching, which is required by the unemployment laws in the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. McLaughlin approached the Westinghouse Electric Corp., in East Pittsburgh. When he asked the personnel manager for an appiclation, the personnel manager told him that he must have come out of Woodville because he had to be crazy to come there looking for a job.

From there he proceeded to the K-Mart at the corner of Route 48 and Route 30 in North DeSales Township. The personnel director there, or the manager of the store, just outright refused to sign his form that he was given to take up there.

I think that really the requirement for the job search at a time of such a high rate of unemployment are very much out of line. If there are jobs out there and the unemployment rate is reduced down to a lower figures and there is a possibility of getting a job, that is one thing. When the unemployment rate is up as high as it is at present, and with people that are in business practically throwing them out their doors or accusing you of being crazy for asking for employment, I think if they have to have job searches, they should certainly maybe consider requiring these people to accept these damned applications.

And I believe that the job search should not be in there at a time when the unemployment rate is that high.

Senator HEINZ. Mr. Pigman, I have to tell you you are absolutely right. When you get 20- or 30- or 40-percent unemployment, as we do in some mills in some towns, it is absolutely asinine to have people go and try to get jobs when there are none available. You are absolutely right.

Mr. PIGMAN. Thank you, Senator. I am going to ask you if you understand the plight of these unemployed workers.

And that then concludes my testimony. And I would just like to have the opportunity to come up and present you with these petitions.

Senator HEINZ. I would appreciate that, Mr. Pigman. Thank you very much.

[The material referred to follows:]

R. D. #1 Box 201
Avonmore, Pa. 15618
April 14, 1982

Senator John Heinz
363 Russell Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Heinz,

As a laid-off steelworker at A. D. Stver, Sugar Grove Works in Vandergrift, Pa., I view the new unemployment compensation cuts here to deal with. During the 10½ years I have been in the mill, I have been trained to do specific jobs on certain machinery that right now is not in demand in other locations.

With the unemployment benefits at a 39 week cut-off, mine will soon run out. I am finding it difficult to obtain another job and with 3 children still at home, I don't look forward to going on welfare. I am appealing to you to vote on an amendment to extend the current unemployment benefits so that we who have supported our families for the past numerous years may continue to do so.

If there is any way possible for your office to extend the unemployment benefits, I would greatly appreciate your doing your best to do so.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Douglas W. Nicely

Douglas W. Nicely
Member Local 1219

cc: United Steelworkers of America, Local 1219

Union Copy

3-15-82

Dear Senator,

I do need my job to keep my family off the welfare list. But if I have to go on it, I will to keep the food on my table. As you know we only have 39 weeks of unemployment benefits. May is when my benefit end. My wife is pregnant she's due May 14. That's why I need the extended benefits of 52 weeks not 39.

Thats not the only reason why, no buddy wants to hire a person from U.S.S. because they know I will go back when called. There's an other thing you should know since the Union signed new contract I have been laid off twice in four years of working with U.S.S. The first year I was laid off six months first year (1981). Second year seven months [redacted] so far this year (1982). By the time you get this letter I will be off eight or nine months. The only light at the end of my tunnel is late summer or early fall.

Thank you,
Larry B. Randolph Jr.

Senator Heinz,

I am a steelworker who has been laid off since October, 1981. As the prospects for finding employment look dim despite my earnest efforts, I am writing this letter to encourage you to take action to extend unemployment benefits.

Sincerely Yours,
Mark A. Swantner

Mark A. Swantner
7230 Whipple St.
Pgh., Pa. 15218

March 9, 1952

Dear Senator Heinz,

My husband is laid off from U.S.S. Braddock Works with no recall date. Would you please see what you could do for further extension of unemployment benefits. I would appreciate it very much.

Thank You,

Mrs. Sandra Ulman
1516 Brinton Rd.
Pgh. Pa. 15221

3/11/82

Dear Senator Heinz,

D've written to you many of times in the past for a variety of issues that I strongly believed in. Your responses to me have always been appreciated ; not favorable. I very much would like to see you re-elected for another term. I feel you have done a very good job in keepin the peoples' point-of-view in mind and best interest.

However, I would like to discuss unemployment benefits to you I am a Steelworker & D've been layed-of since Sept. 1981. My benefits will be running out shortly. I would appreciate more than you can know if you would push in favor to extend our benefit weeks to 52 hassle free.

I trust you to help not only myself but thousands of laid-off workers by doing something to push for the extention.

I would appreciate if you could respond to this.

Thank you sincerely,

Donna and Wayne

12472 Lavinia Ave
North Huntingdon, Pa.
15642

March 9, 1982

443 Russell Office Bld.
Washington, DC.
20510

Dear Senator Heinz,

I am writing this letter with regards to extending the unemployment benefits of Steel workers an additional 52 weeks.

Extenuating circumstances, the economy, and lack of jobs make this money necessary for our survival.

With the escalating cost of living, it's impossible to exist! Furthermore we are willing to work but since there are no jobs to be had we are in dire need of recompense.

As our representative, we would appreciate your efforts in our behalf.

Sincerely,
Cathy Mabry (Mrs.)
United Steel Workers
Local 1219

DEAR SENATOR HEINZ,

I AM A LAID OFF Steelworker FOR U.S.S. Local 1219. I urge THAT OUR STATE UMEPLOYMENT BENIFIT be extended to A total OF 52 weeks As it is NOW we ARE running OUT OF weeks AND ALOT OF people will be SUFFERING From the lose OF benIF I hope you CAN try to extend the benifits

ROBERT C MITCHELL
128 AVE L
PITTS PA. 15221

Dear Senator Heinz,

March 15, 1982

As a laidoff steelworker I am writing to you for an extension of unemployment benefits. To see an economic program that does nothing but put the working middle class out of work and then deny these benefits is not working for the people but against the people.

All of our elected people should be trying to put our people, who want to work but can't, back to their livelyhoods.

Instead of trying to balance the budget on our backs lets collect some taxes off large corporations and upper class twits by closing the loop holes they have to get around paying their fair share of taxes.

Election time is not so far off and this time people will not forget the injustice that has been brought upon them.

Yours truly,

Paul Lafitte

Local 1219
UNITED STEELWORKERS
Braddock, Penna.

33 Sparta Dr.
Greensburg, PA. 15601

March 9, 1982

Senator John Heinz
443 Russel Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator,

I am currently an unemployed steelworker with no date of recall.

My unemployment of 26 weeks has run out and I am now on 13 week extension. Which expires the first week of June. I find it very frustrating and costly in fuel to meet the job hunting requirements necessary to collect my unemployment benefits. Particularly in an economy where there are very few jobs that pay a liveable wage. Many places will not hire and train a person for a job when they plan to return to work for their former employer. You don't even have to tell the person your planing to return to work because most figure you will anyway.

What I am asking is that you try calling for a further extension of unemployment benefits without all the red tape of job hunting for jobs that just aren't there.

It's hard enough trying to pay bills and support a family, without having to use money for gas to go find suitable work which isn't there.

I would appreciate anything you can do along these lines to help us out.

Best of luck in the upcoming election.

Sincerely Yours,

Mark Grosser

Office Copy

1217 Lotta Ave
North Braddock, Pa.
15104
March 21, 1982

Senator Heinz,

As you well know, the plight of the majority of steelworkers from Local 1219, Braddock, Pa employed at US Steel Edgar Thomson Works is very bleak. The employees layed off in September of last year will be running out of unemployment checks very shortly. They want jobs and not public assistance. Steelworkers are proud people who want to work at their specialty. They want gainful employment. You can help them achieve their goal by legislation to extend unemployment benefits to 52 weeks. Look at it as an investment in their future. These are good young people who are looking desperatly for some way to help their financial woes until they can return to their plant and place of employment. Your support and help in this matter will benefit the government in every aspect.

Please help our people in time of need!

Thank You,
John Tomko
Legislative Chairman
U.S.W.A. Local 1219
Braddock, Pa.

(1800)

Active members July 1981 - 2250
Laid off Aug Sept 1981 180

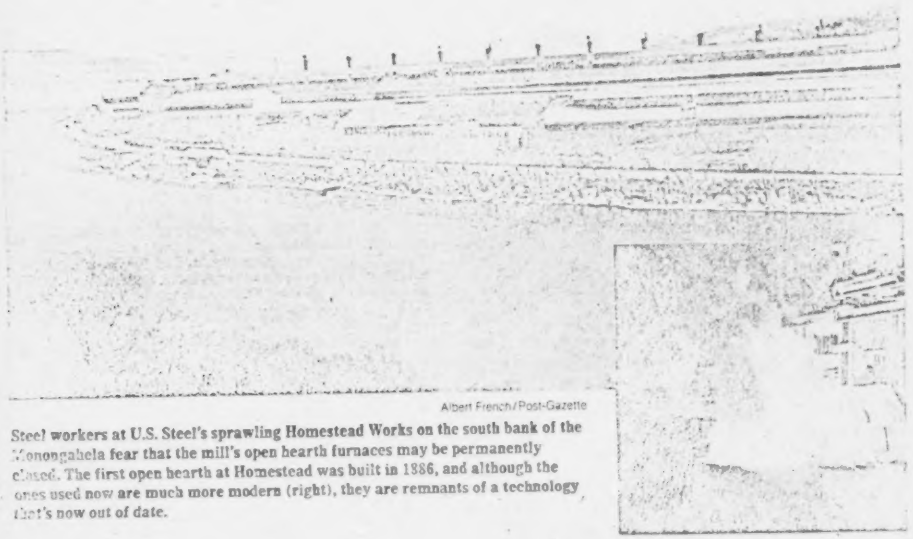
Active members Nov 1981 2070
Laid off Jan 1, 1982 1900

Active members Jan 31, 1982 168
recalled maint workers 350
Active members present as of July 30, 1982 518

2250
518
1732

Business/Economics

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette



Albert French/Post-Gazette

Steel workers at U.S. Steel's sprawling Homestead Works on the south bank of the Monongahela fear that the mill's open hearth furnaces may be permanently closed. The first open hearth at Homestead was built in 1886, and although the ones used now are much more modern (right), they are remnants of a technology that's now out of date.

Open hearth surgery

Steel workers fear end is near for Homestead furnaces

By Jennifer Lin
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

Steel workers in Homestead are worried that U.S. Steel Corp. is planning an early retirement for the mill's open hearth furnaces.

the current slump in business doesn't end soon, U.S. Steel says it may suspend operations at the open hearths. But the steelmaker didn't specify whether the shutdown would be temporary or permanent.

Workers, however, expect the latter.

"It would be a permanent shutdown because the open hearth is an antiquated method of turning iron ore into steel ingots," said Mike Stout, a member of the United Steelworkers Local 1397 in Homestead.

Closing the Homestead open hearth shop would mean the loss of 820 jobs and would end over one hundred years of steelmaking

to make a full heat of steel. The basic oxygen furnace can produce a heat in just 45 minutes. This time difference has contributed to the demise of the open hearth.

"The open hearth is going to be virtually eliminated. It's on its way out," said Rev. William Hogan, an economist at Fordham University who closely watches the steel industry.

Thirty years ago, over 90 percent of the nation's steelmaking capacity utilized hearth technology. At that time hearths represented a vast improve over the Bessemer process; there was control over the steelmaking process an open hearth, and the open hearth had larger capacities than the Bes converters.

But today, open hearths account fo 11 percent of capacity, and that fig shrinking.

the open hearths at its Pittsburgh Works in 1979 it replaced their steelmaking capacity with electric furnaces — which make steel from scrap. (The basic ingredient in both open hearth and the basic oxygen processes is iron from blast furnaces, a step electric furnaces skip.)

There are currently just seven open hearth shops in the United States. They're operated by Bethlehem Steel Corp., Armco Inc., Inland Steel, Lone Star Steel Co. [illegible] blast furnace and ingots — solid blocks of steel — for finishing at Homestead.

The company characterized the move as a natural fit since the mill operations are only a few miles apart. But workers view the consolidation as a "rationalization process" to weed out inefficient operations, namely the open hearth shop.

"Here you have two plants that are very large and not completely write-off[illegible]

Reader's Viewpoint Daily News - 3-2-82

Appeal to Steel, USW Heads

To: David Roderick, president, United States Steel and Lloyd McBride, president, United Steelworkers of America:

Consider, if you can from your seats as executives of the largest steel company in the United States and a position well removed from the problems of the blue collar workers you are supposed to represent, the following:

In 1973 the steel companies in this country spent a small fortune on an advertising blitz to answer the problem of "imports" and their effect on the U.S. steel industry called "Where's Joe"? As some of the "Joes" in this country, we have watched the gradual demise of the steel industry and listened and read of the effect that the "Japanese imports" have had on our jobs and families.

U.S. Steel in the mid 1970s gave rise to another media blitz in the area with full page ads suggesting it might be in their best interest to leave the Allegheny-Monongahela River Valley and move to a more labor and environmentally favorable area. In the late 1970s there was the relaxation of EPA rules and regulations in the area to save jobs and allow for capital reinvestment in modernization of the steel mills in this locale. The blessing of the unions and workers to these changes was given to assist and possibly protect their own and the industry's futures.

Along comes 1981 and through financial moves and sales of "underutilized and unprofitable assets" of the company, U.S. Steel obtains enough money and credit to acquire, not modern and more efficient equipment, not new production methods, not new research to revolutionize, not an attempt to pull us up and place us back at the top in the world market for steel, but Marathon from the "clutches" of Mobil.

Last fall an immense amount of publicity was given the grand opening of a new "quench ahd temper" line in McKeesport. How much of the associated high pressure testing equipment, pipe threaders, and coupling machines, bears the "Made in U.S.A." and "Buy American" tags of the 1973 "Where's Joe" campaign? How much pipe processed on this line is made by those foreign importers who threaten the United States steel industry while our mills work at reduced capacity?

Next year, 1983, brings the expiration of the Big Ten's contract with the United Steelworkers. We, along with many others, fully realize why only 58 percent of capacity is functioning in the U.S. mills. We see events moving, as sure as snow in December, toward a repeat of the strike of 1959-60. This very possibly could bring the last vestiges of the United States steel industry to an end.

Mr. Roderick and Mr. McBride, as two highly intelligent gentlemen, surely you both can work toward saving this industry and we workers through honest and intelligent negotiations.

All we and the rest of our peers (read steelworkers) ask is that both of you and the rest of the country don't think of us as a group of uneducated, illiterate, greedy machines. The majority will listen to intelligent suggestions of change but see much of what is stated as purely propaganda. What we see in actuality is that the corporate moves are away from us and our, yes our, business, for we supply the intelligence, strength and labor that comprise it.

Yes, Mr. Roderick and Mr. McBride, the U.S. steel industry is in trouble but the answers are not with just labor costs or foreign imports but with decisions made and to be made which can prove to be the blessing of a brighter tomorrow or the total demise of the U.S. steel industry.

What would have happened if the cost of Marathon had been put back into our mills? What happens the next time the industry goes to the "trough" for an EPA break? What is going to come in 1983 Mr. Roderick, Mr. McBride?

Dennis E. Ferguson
North Huntingdon Twp.

(Editors note: This letter also contained the names of 20 others)

The Pittsburgh Press
March [illegible] 1982
BUSINESS-LABOR
Mon., March 1, 1982 C-1

Prof Lashes Reagan As 'Reactionary'

By VICTOR WILSON

WASHINGTON — Economist Robert Lekachman has put Reaganomics under a microscope and found:

"A massive redistribution of wealth and power (which) enthusiastically enriches further the already obscenely rich.

"Most of the benefits ... will flow to large corporations and their affluent stockholders, other prosperous individuals, commodity traders, military contractors and truly greedy dabblers in oil, gas and coal properties.

"Taxes on capital gains are sharply reduced. To all intents and purposes, levies on corporate profits are phasing themselves out. In the future, estate taxes passing to surviving spouses will be exempt from inheritance taxes."

Writing in "Greed is not Enough: Reaganomics" (Pantheon Books, $13.50), Lekachman, who holds the title of distinguished professor of economics at the City University of New York's Lehman College, declares:

"Ronald Reagan must be the nicest president who ever destroyed a union, tried to cut school lunch milk rations from six to four ounces and compelled families in need of public help to first dispose of household goods in excess of $1,000."

Lekachman, also the author of "Capitalism for Beginners," says: "How did a nice country like the United States collapse into the clutches of the reactionary right?"

Part of the answer, he says, lies in "electoral arithmetic — our voting participation rates amount to a durable scandal." In 1980, he notes, just over half of eligible voters visited the polling booths, producing a mandate for President Reagan of only 28 percent of the nation's electorate.

"One must cry out," Lekachman says, "for the victims of a brutal social policy."

The Reagan manner clothes a political initiative "unique in our national history," he says. It is a "quite deliberate redirection of income and wealth from ... the poor to the rich; from blacks and Hispanics to whites; from women to men; from the elderly to the young; from the old, declining regions to the booming Sun Belt cities; from social services to the Pentagon."

Lekachman maintains that Reagan, unlike three Republican predecessors — Dwight D. Eisenhower, Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford — is not a conservative in the ideological mold of favoring frugal administration of existing programs and caution in the addition of new ones.

"He is, in the dictionary meaning of the word, a reactionary, intent upon a return to an earlier and more (for him) desirable set of relations between citizens and their government. He is unique: the first reactionary American president."

Americans, like other human beings, crave fair treatment, he says. But:

"As the Department of Justice continues to withdraw from civil rights enforcement; as the president continues to appoint anti-union members to the National Labor Relations Board; as the amended tax code even more outrageously indulges corporations;

"As the victims of industrial and preventable accidents endure their disabilities on smaller benefits; as fragile protections against illness, unemployment and old age are one by one dismantled — the sense of individual outrage will seek political expression.

"Time is not on the president's side."

Newhouse Service

Wall Street Happy

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GUARDS
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JOSEPH MONTEDORO
STAFF REPRESENTATIVE
XXXXXXXXXXXX
George Vallus

P E T I T I O N

We, the undersigned unemployed workers, request you, as our duly elected representative to introduce a bill in our state legislature that would institute the following changes in the current unemployment extended benefits:

1. Unemployment Extended Benefits to be made available to laid off workers for 52 weeks;

2. That these extensions be guaranteed to unemployed workers without any red tape, restrictions, humiliating forms to fill out, or any other harrassment or conditions.

Name	Address	Phone	Local
Michael Cannon	246 whitaker WAY	462-8424	1397
Ronald [illegible]	whitaker PA 15120	372-4521	
	Zoloamrzaby		
*John Bozzo	2220 Woodstock Ave	271-6027	1
James Suffet	515 Ogden Ave.	351-5888	
Allen Cole	1420 Bell Ave North Braddock	823-2058	
Walter J. Dean	1218 Franklin Street N Brad.	271-2094	
M J Gottella	805 Linhart Ave Verona	963-0615	1219
Michael Fabbrini	141 Conover Ave Braddock	PA. 351-0456	12-19
Anthony Zyhowski	1304 Jacobs St, N Braddock	271-2194	1219
C. Cimmerone	577 Stokes Ave N Braddock		
John Fogglesh	634 Homewood Dr	Pgh 15235	
Frank Craig	980 Mac Beth Dr	Monroeville, Pa	UAW 5 44
Frank Mezgar	1005 WOLF AVE	N. BRADDOCK	PA 15104
Gregory Kody	97 Union Ave	N Versailles Pa 15131	
John M Cocencio	4-A Longfellow Dr.	Munhall 464-9698	USWA 7174
Tony Kirkpatrick	343 Linden Ave	N. Braddock 271-0560	
Gary Snebach	RD 2 Box 336A	Cranberry Pa 15317	1219
Clara Rosale	1666 Rachel St	Verona Pa 15147	795-8693
Marina Rosale	1616 Rachel St	Verona Pa 15147	795-8623
Mark Magyar	428 E VALE AVE	PRCM PA 15239	793-2307
Ethel Henderson	523 1/2 6th	Braddock Pa 15104	
John C. Rohack	1319 MARTha ST.	Munhall Pa 15120	462-9867 - 1863
Loretta Wright	2648 Robinson	Blvd PA 15235	241-2177
Howard E. Tyson	583 Broadway	Pittsburgh PA 15210	372 7915 Local 66 D.
Paul Mik	1225 Circle Dr	Pitt Pa 15221	371-4868

Name	Address	Phone	Union
Paul Howell Jr	24 Ridge Rd 15221	2714617	USW 1253
Ray WAIKO	446 Penna Ave.	823-6431	UE 601
Wm H/Fedzak	1410 Hope St	824-1940	Local 66
VINCE BURKE	1124 O'CONNELL BLVD	271-0520	
Edward Jevendusa	513 Hawthorn Ln.	351-4823	
Barbara E. Black	1217 Kirkpatrick St.	271-1953	Bricklayers Local 154
Matthew Crispo	2216 N. Fehsenfeld St.	241-9056	USW 1253
Clyde J. Cose	514 Stoker Ave	271-3829	USW 1843
Edward Hall	Box 139 H RD 1 GREENSBURG 11	834-8653	1219
Frank W. Parker	74 Pennsylvania Ave Pgh. Pa.	371-7014	USW 7174
13013 SCAREDOUGH	463 ELIZABETH ST. PGH., PA.		
John L. Stricko	3933 Island Ave West Mifflin		1219
Ray Russell	510 Mifflin Ave. Apt 3B	371-5094	USW 1253
Fred Vanmore Jr.	231 George St.		
James F. Kavanaugh	1812 O'Block Rd	793-3780	1219
Walter E. [illegible]	1562 O'Hara St	823-5464	
Joseph Fiedler	111 [illegible]	823-2403	
Jim Bell	728 Laura Ave	461-1295	USW
Robert E Bold	11900 Wilshire Dr	864-5025	
Donald G. Cinco	14610 Hartford Dr.	None	1219
Jacob Jost	214 7th Street Extension	NONE	SEIU 29
Vera McKinney	117 W 13th Ave		SEIU 29
Patricia P. Miller	5405 Mcee St Pittsburgh Pa 15207		1397
William D. McCracken	209 St. Croix Dr. Pgh. Pa. 15235		373
Richard B Bizbee	1190 Castleton Dr Pgh Pa 15227		
Suzanne M. Bussian	109 W. Locust Way Bethel Park 15123		
John J Linkis	509 Victor St Edgewood Pgh PA 15218		

William D Cudaco	1124 Union Dr	2nd Homestead Pa	15120
Jack [illegible]	412 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harvey J Bittner	7338 FLORENCE	SWISSVALE	15218
Dana Brooks			
[illegible]			
John W Calloway	3940 Old Perry Hwy	Penn Hills	15235
[illegible]	290 Wallace Ave	E St Pitts	15112
[illegible]	116 1st Ave	Pittsburgh	15238
[illegible]	1002 Spring St.	N. Braddock	15104
Linda O McConnell	1006 Spring St	N Braddock	15104
[illegible]	220 Elder St		15218
[illegible]	4949 Rhinebeth	N. Homestead	
[illegible]	404 Winterburn Ave	Greenfield	
Deborah Gazenski	404 Winterburn Ave	Greenfield	
[illegible]	1332 Extra ST N.Brad.	15104	
[illegible]	1322 E 7th Ave	Homestead PA	15120

Name	Address	Phone	Union
Reuben Sessoms	720 Big Bend Rd	327-8377	1397
Ron Todd	157 "B" Bend St.	15112523-9155	
Sparkle Crowley	407 Robinson St Braddock	351-5574	
James J McNulty	300 Oakland Ave N. Braddock	271-5345	
Delores Jones	267 Braddock Ave	241-5110	
Jane E. Chapman	271 Brinton Ave Trafford	371-3110	
Yvonne Pentkowski	1/366 Pine Hollow Rd. Imperial	863-2871	
Charles Monahan	517 Jennyfield Dr. Monroeville	372-2937	
Jorjette Hancock	514 Braddock St Pgh	821-1127	
Joan Sharp	4373 Howe St. W. Mifflin	461-5310	
John J Wawrzynuk	543 S Braddock Ave Pgh	LU 7174 USW	
[illegible] Varabyoda	1703 Madison Ave. N. Braddock	LU 1217 USW	
Charles D McGuire	120 W. Patty Lane, Monroeville	LU 1397 USW	
Stephen L. Wood	7307 Church St. Pgh. Pa 15218		
Terry Smith	3431 Duquesne Ave Forest Hills Pa	USW 2217	
Donald Piper	605 Thompson Run Rd Jamesville Pa	15146	
[illegible] Ellenberger	318 Elizabeth St Wentzville Pa		
Jerald G Rowland	810 Sandy St Elizabeth Pa	Lisbon 2058	
Wm. Mesaros	1004 SPRUCE ST. N BRADDOCK PA		
[illegible]	6029 Dunning St Verona Pa	15147	
Charles Grow	124 N 8th ave Homestead Pa	15120	
George Dalzell	512 Lemont Ave	Pgh. Pa 15216	
Anthony Diaz	1207 Dq Pl. Dr.	Duquesne Pa 15110	
Cheryl Cotton	706 Poulson ave	351-3637	1397
Henry Jackson	241 JEANETTE	241-1120	1397
Richard Burney	451 2nd St Pittsburgh Pa.	15140 - 856-5589	

Name	Address	Phone
[illegible] of Kirk	106 [illegible]	371-0971
Chuck Scarry	704 Crockett	284-1970
Jean Vincent	76 Jeremiah St.	351-0869
William Maydak	73[illegible] Woodward Ave Pittsburgh	351-2295
Charles Bentz	1249 Coal Rd. Munhall	462-5570
Walt Szarko	906 Creek St. Munhall	461-8093
[illegible]	30 E. Cambridge Sq. Dr.	Monroeville, PA 15146
[illegible]	1341 Yost Blvd.	Braddock Hills, Pa 271-2781
[illegible]	714 Greenleaf	Monroeville 372-0[illegible]
[illegible]	123 [illegible]	[illegible] 373-2901
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 371-16[illegible]
[illegible]	RD #2 Box 121	Portvoxies Pa 326-4455
[illegible]	818 [illegible]	[illegible] 371-7858
[illegible]	220 [illegible]	[illegible] 351-[illegible]
[illegible]	222 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2100 [illegible]	[illegible] 824-9267
William [illegible]	139 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	139 Grant St	Wilmerding
Janet Martin	439 Elwood Dr	[illegible] 824-7311
[illegible]	1068 [illegible]	[illegible] 371-9035
[illegible]	820 Rowena St	Munhall Pa
West E Hamby	3711 Olga St	West Mifflin, Pa 462-2934
[illegible]	6 Bayard Rd #561	Pgh, Pa. 15213 682-6453
Edward J Leslie	1113 Crosby Ave	N. Braddock Pa 15104 351-0619
Edgar A Wiley	7043 Montevallo St.	Pgh, Pa. 15208
[illegible]	646 THIRD ST	PITCAIRN Pa 15140
[illegible]	111 Elm St	Braddock 15104

613 19th Ave Munhall
417 Quarton Rd 15235
416 McFarlane Dr 15235
[illegible] 15122
[illegible]
7936 Ingram Ave 15218
505 Union Blvd 15205
1010 19th W HOMESTEAD
128 WHITEHEAD LA 15146
131 Margaret St Munhall 15120
131 Margaret St Munhall
112 McCrady Turtle Creek
408 Grandview Ave West Mifflin 15122
[illegible]
31st Church St Library Boro 15133
833-10th Ave Munhall 15120
1515 McClure Ext #5 PA 15122
900 Lilly St Akron PA 15140
552 Wood St Pittsburgh PA 15140
502 Hazeltine [illegible]
7535 Rosslyn St. Pgh. 15218, PA
204 Woodland Rd Pgh PA 15235
820 Maple Ave Turtle Creek 15145
152 Agnes L [illegible] PA 15221
[illegible]
917 Braddock Ave Braddock
2225 [illegible] Swissvale

Daniel J. Detwiler 500 Howard St. 823-8750
Robert Borkowski 975 Illinois Ave 371-2153
Brenda McGough 4307 Normal Ave 461-8013
Derek Dettremulle 211 East 15th St. Ave 461-0105
Wm D Reeves 52nd Catskill Dr. 327-8263
John R McEvoy 333 Foust Dr & Hunt 823-7365
[illegible] 406 Hazel Dr 372-4651
Nicholas D. Zinke 240 Dore Dr Baldwin 461-1021
David P. Henderson 1161 Lebanon School Rd. W'burg 458-6766
Kathy Dayler 341 Longvue Dr Jeannette 743-6426
[illegible] Murphy 136 W Eugene Ave Manbell 461-7168
David Macesic 209 Campus Ave Bradd 461-1562
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Richard Nelson 2235 Woodlawn Ave Swissvale 351-4161
Willie L. Walker 2401 Braddock Ave Swissvale 15218 271-5518
[illegible] 212 Lenox Dr [illegible] 15235
Eileen Zajac 109 Lenoir Ave N. Versailles 15137
Michael P. McDonough 1933 Columbia Ave 15218 271-2469
Dave Traylor 411 White Birch Dr. Finleyville 795-4617

1

NAME	Address	Phone	Local Union
[illegible]	480 E [illegible]	242-8840	1219
[illegible]	RD #5 Box [illegible]	445-5560	1219
[illegible]	1087 Cragsway Va		10-60
Ernest Matte	316 Walnut St	462-1972	
John A. Ernst	905 Lehmger Ave	271-8527	1219
Henry Rydell	408 Young St Tonawanda	837-0121	575
Larry Hughes	310 Kenmawr	351-2621	1792
A.R. Jakubiak	4839 Hillerton Dr.	795-4134	UE 610
E. G. Chrimes	1728 Caroline Circle	243-8892	1219
M.J. Conroy	1718 Montcalm St.		
Mary Zapf	429 E 10th Ave Homer		
Francis Carlson	103 [illegible] St	2112-0502	1219
Luther Smith	310 E. 7th Ave. #2	4614394	1397
[illegible] Mozer	10 - B Longview Dr	481-0398	1397
[illegible] Pomeroy	3310 Woodcroft	481-7036	
Thomas E Shearon	930 Johnston Ave	731-2350	
Elmer Patenaude	317 FOSTER R. N. VERSAILLES, PA	673-1737	
Eugene Dyglovich	184 Frank St Whitaker		
Kostya J. Sebastian	3 Pennwick Manor Dr.		I.F.A.
Agobrig Estrada	514 E. 8th St. N.V.	462-1388	
Mark A. [illegible]	253 Willow Dive Mooreville	824-5151	
Michael J Kerns	1117 E South St		
Andrea Kerns	1117 E 6th St		
James R Chubb	703 Grant Ave		
Dennis Ayers	USS	271 6500	EXT 447
EARL SAUNDERS	U S S	362-4461	1219

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	Local Union
Ernest Johnson	616 5th St	856-4221	Local 91
Lee Hauck	460 Laurel Dr.	823-6808	
Bill Ramsey	144 WALLACE	829 1667	LOCAL 12A
Leona Garey	133 Lee Heights	824-7999	
Joe Harris	220 Bennington	244-8769	
David M. King	#160 E. Virginia Ave	461 4046	1397
Walter E. Fieldhouse	625 6th St. Pitcairn		Local #6
Stephen Ford	1931 Columbia Ave Swiss.		
Don Scott	207 Joseph St		
James Rock	147 Quemahoning Dr	823-8799	—
Edward L. Kepner	602 15th Ave Mansfield Pa	462 75 24	288 Carp
Richard Muschlien	225 Brinton St Mck Pa	824-2878	
John Snyder	2665 Clay Pike W.H.	864-5542	1219
David Herbert	565 TONGALUCAS AVE, T.C.	824-2342	601
Sheldon Bennett	571 Tongalucas Ave T.C.	824-9339	
Richard W. Cotton	4037 Clyde Mtn. Mifflin	461-0161	574
Steve T. Gizhoshi	17 Third St. Rankin		1397
Paul R. Squires	129 McInnis ave	373-0784	—
Earl L Squires	813 Madison ave.	—	—
Jean Squires	129 McInnis ave Pitcairn Pa	373-0784	—
Ralph Rabinowitz	1614 DR. MONROEVILLE PA		601
Joseph A Cotton	1429 Macon Ave Pitt. Pa	731-4174	1445
Fred A Johnson	1302 Carnegie Ave Pitcairn Pa	372-2389	1219
Michael Mucha	2720 Columbia Ave W.H.	241-2242	JF16 7174
Lawrence J Edwards	3 SUNNYSIDE Pgh Pa 15221	271-8827	
Mona L Pinelli	681 Pa Bradford, Pa 16701	—	

John Landerman	Monroeville Pa.
Mary Unterreiner	Monroeville, Pa.
[illegible]	Pgh., Pa.,
Dale Rade	N. Braddock, Pa
[illegible] F. Shustera	Swissvale, PA
Charles A. Stephens	Monroeville Pa.
Dawn J. Ogg	Dravosburg Pa
Darlene Rubber	Swissvale Pa.
Darlene Stine	Swissvale. PA
Debbie McCoy	Swissvale, Pa.
[illegible] Baker	Monroeville Pa.
[illegible]	[illegible]
Pam Speelman	Homestead Pa
[illegible]	West Mifflin Pa
[illegible]	West Mifflin Pa.
[illegible]	West. Pa.
[illegible]	WEST MIFFLIN PA.
[illegible]	Pittsburgh, Pa
[illegible]	Pgh
[illegible]	Turtle Creek
[illegible]	Braddock Pa.
Jennifer L Cable	Braddock Hills
Elizabeth Ann Sadler	Braddock Hills
Larry Hagan	Braddock PA
James R. Almy	Swissvale. PA.
Irene C. Schmit	West Mifflin PA

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PETITION

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2. That these extensions be guaranteed to unemployed workers without any red tape, restrictions, humiliating forms to fill out, or any other harrassment or conditions.

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Alfred B. Milton	111 Campfire Brad Pa 15104	271-0182	1219
Denise Wendrum	215 South Pgh Pa 15221	371-0526	1219
George Balint	3103 Jacks Run Rd Dr.		1219
[illegible]	RD 1 Box 179 [illegible]	733-5[illegible]	1219
[illegible]	601 Overhill Dr W. Mifflin		1310
Andy Kudrec	Braddock, Pa		1219
[illegible]	[illegible]		1219
Charles B Shaver	[illegible]	x166	1219
Don F Jones	1540 Hamilton Gate Pa	56-2105	
[illegible]	535 Hawkins	271-7410	1219

Joseph Zozza
E J Meadows Jr.
Gerald L. Turner
Wallace Wise
Jerry Robinson
Leroy Peter
James Bentley
Walter M. Meyerhoff
Eugene J Todd 4357 Local
Charles R Craig 1397 Local
Joseph M Carwell 1397 Local
Joe F Pitt
Jerry A Pecola - 1219
Kenneth L Rogers
Kenneth A. Zemp
Ann Jeary
Wm. Harrell
Dan Blankenship
Craig Owens
Wm. Higgins
Linda Jeary
Charles W Bond Jr
Walter J Granville
Charles A Sullivan
George Gerachenko Jr
Donald E Goode

John J Berry
Tom Hallbach
Daniel H Jacobi
Joseph L Blankenship
Michael Jones
Joseph D Hirko 1397 Local
Robert J Bonafice NMU
Linda Bonafice
Shirley A. Cyrus
Kurt Berry
Clemence Singleton
Glenn L Franklin Local 1397
Glen Singleton

John Stalcup
Lyndon Opensha
Alice Prelesnik
Ralph Swackhamer
Eugene E Ashare
John Gross
Mary a Waterell
Debra J. McElfresh
Lois Hensell
Glenn Cards
Edward J Hyostrowski
Mary Lou Gunter
William C Snyder
Ernest Golomb
Connie Terri
Suzanne Cieslenski

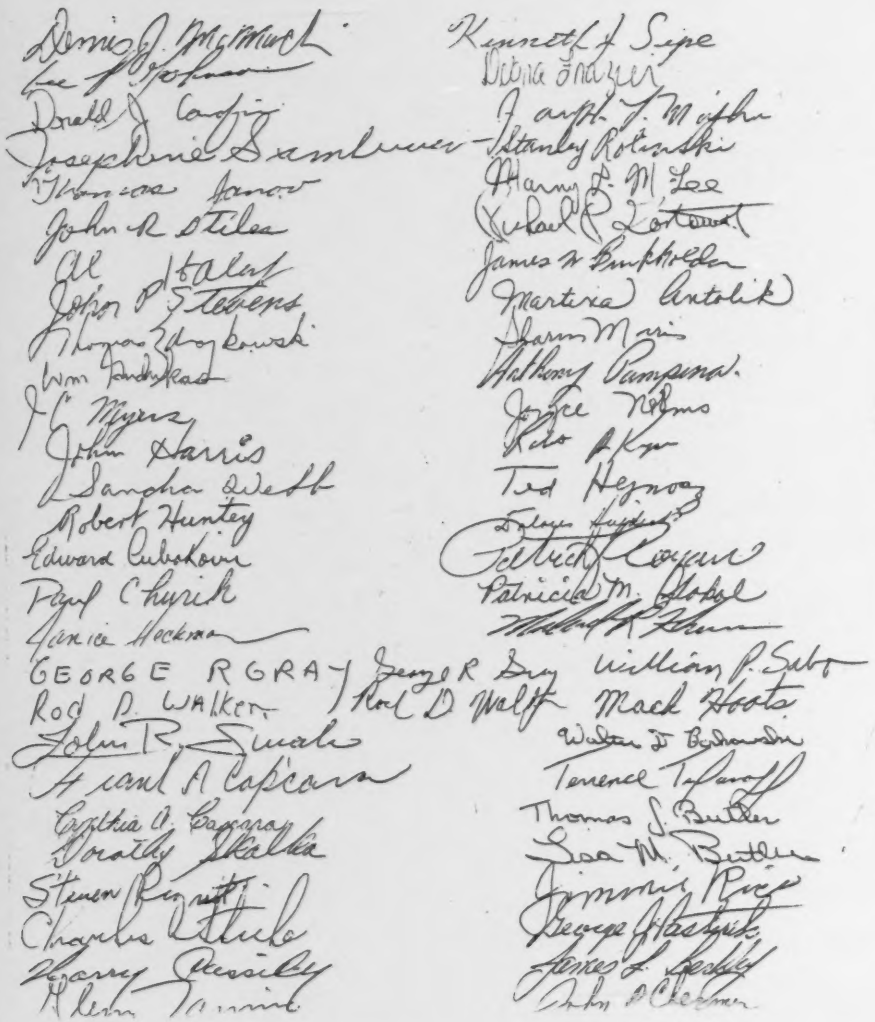
Greta J King	814 3rd St N Brad			1219
Fielding Chimenty	E. Etna PO.	15223		1219
Richard A Funk	Indiana, PA	15615		1219
John Lawson	Acme	15610		1219
Joseph V allen	Braddock	15104		1219
Aly Lott	Pgh	15234		1219
Ronald Clark	Rutledge	15679		1219
Ed Comer	Trafford			1219
John J. Kapa	Trafford	15085		1219
Robert Lovett	Pleasant	25503	USWA	1219
David T. Lee	Pitts.	13522	USWA	1219
L agosino	BRADDock	15104		1219
Mills.	BRADDCT	15104		1219
Daniel Crew	N. Braddock	15198		1219
Joseph Tallock Sr.	N. Huntingdon	16455		1219
Ed. Matava	N. Huntingdon	15642		1219
Wm Dudley	Penn Hills	15235		1219
R J Weber	Braddock Hills	15221		1219
P Clapp	IV Brackock	15104		1219
J. Tammariello	Penn Hills	27621		1219
M C Lacey	Whitaker	[illegible]		1219
R H. Shuck	Penn Hills	15235		1219
Edward Jones	N. Braddock	15104		1219
Billie Messing	Elizabeth Twp.	15135		1219
John Cochran	EAST PGH.	15112		1219
Mary Steward	Devon	15258		1219
Wm A Neal	Swissvale	15215		1219

Name	Address	Phone	Local
Joe STANICAR	3516 York St. Munhall	461 8075	1219
Pete SATONE	1415 BRINTON AVE N. Brad.	823-6104	1219
Tom PeKARCIK	1404 BRINTON N. BRAD	8235066	1219
Rick Brega	3933 Northern Pk "BL 15146 Monroeville	372-0285	1219
DAVE ANDRASCIK	502 IRWINTOWN RD N VLR.	823-3516	1219
Thomas E Kane	145 compton Ave Braddock	2717195	1219
J.K Smith	316 ELIZABETH AVE. E. PGH.	824-2725	2344
Tony Jones	6548 Reary Street Pgh Pa	441-2110	1219
Willie Baugh	100 Ohio Ave, Seattle Creek Pa		1219
Lawrence Peters	1616 Maple Ave Monessen Pa	684-3350	2344
Samuel S. Burgin	109 ac 15TH AVE HOMESTEAD, PA	4622168	1217
Andrews Keeton	7732 Hamilton ave Pgh PA.		1217
Regis P. Hetra	Box 169 R.D.1 Coraopolis Pa		1219
Robert H. Cooke	1318 CLARK ST. Pgh Pa Wilkinsburg		~~2346~~ 1219
Christine Porter	115 15th St Jeannette Pa		~~2344~~ 1219
Michael Spang	118-N St Jeannette Pa		1219
Raymond Hardy	RD#1 FAYETTE CITY PA.		15120
James Middleton	635 Robinson Ave R.D. N. K.		31111
Raquel D. Baran	5215 Oakland Dr. McK.		1219
Thomas McCann	Box 25 W. Newton		1426
Thomas Maddox	1609 BRINTON N BRAD		1219
JOSEPH BLOCKY	7229 PRINCETON PL. Pgh.		1219
Fred G. Griffith	1543 5th AVE. E. McKeesport		29106
Mary Williams	410 Andrews Rd	W. Mifflin	15122
Mary Preece	514 Putcairn ST	Braddock	15104
Joe Hart	320 MARBURY	NO. 15644 HUNTINGDON, PA	12114
Tom Hinton	2415 MARLOTTA	PGH PA	15221

Glen R. Archer
John Highstower
Debe Hamilton
Ryan Zuke
Gerald Nelson
Bruce D. Bennett
Ron Wagner
Steve P. Manley
Charles Pitchford
James E. Clark
Thomas McDade
John S. Wiseheart
Clarence L. Sutfolle
Byron L. Schultz
Larry Capen
Bob Shepherd
Raymond M. Kyes
James J. Scuffle Jr
Charles J. Gottberg
Jerry Chaney
Carter Stewart
William Bone
Michael Kuney
James J. Smithmeyer
Wayne Ridley
Dalin Johnson

William W. Scott
John McConnell
Mark E. Chandler
Marty Grant
Tom Grant
Lisa Schepke
Paula Williams
Melvin Lee Bufree
Jeanette A. Fowler
Georgia Lewis
John Hart
Frankie Sewell
Roger Harris
Linda Chenevey
Mathilda Fedorko
R. BRADLEY
Fred Ryan
C. H. Gardner
L. Dantonio Jr
Kathie A. Casey
Keith Hall
Gregory D. St. Julien
Ida Lewis
Dave Hamilton
James Isbell

Name	Address	Phone	local
ANN STAPLETON	750 CHURCHILL EXT.	373-2919	1219
GEORGE R GRAY	1728 Wesley ST	244-0402	1219
Harry Washington	3329 Beaver Rd	327-4737	1219
[illegible]	3377 Emiline ST	734-4795	1219
Richard P White	13247 yard		1219
R. Pintek	22234 F Roundy	829-1405	1219
Jack King	1953 Lincoln	864-1532	1219
Robert Baird	425 Elwood Dr	—	1219
Jerry Grajiano	3[illegible] Tudor Str.	929-7596	1219
DAVID L. HYATT	346 E CRAWFORD AVE.	628-1942	1219
ROBERT S. DRAWSER	1611 Wolf AVE, N.B	825-5737	1219
Robert C Grant	313 HIGHLAND AVE TURTLECREEK	824-1302	
Gene Kearney	303 Glenn St West Mifflin	15122	
Robert A Craig	3407 NORTH HILLS RD MURRYSVILLE PA	15668	
Charles Thomas	1106 FRANKLIN ST N. 13		1219
Walter A. Brown	1956 Lincoln Hwy.	N. Versailles	1219
John W. Arnold	705 OLD FARM RD.	N. VERSAILLES	1219
MICHAEL MAURITZ	509 Jason St. Forte Creek Pa	15145	1219
M. Sweeney	Rd 1 Box 60 Erwin PA	15642	1219
[illegible]	RD#2 Box 153 N. New Alex		1515
William McElwee	RD 2 Box 268	Murrysville Pa	217
[illegible]	127 Martha Dr	Irwin PA	23471
Raymond Burkholder	North Braddock		15126
Robert H[illegible]	[illegible] Penn Pa		26166
James T Livingston	Penn Hills	USW-14	
George I Smith	510 Victoria Ave		1219
Lottie M. King	814 Third St.		1219



Edward J. Flores
Robert M. Landgren
Bob Zdrierzyla
Albert Lengyel
Stefano Zaldana
Harold Kemple
Mark J. Sklenka
Edward F. Bryan 31439
William Marple
Robert A. Kallenborn
E. Cignelos
Catherine Martin
Jesse S. Jones
Joseph R. Welty
Roberta Jones
Robert B. Petraco
Joe Perara
Tony Matteo
Kathy Darrigan
Luigi Jones
[illegible]
E. P. Toman 15401
Kevin J. Anderson
S. A. McLinan
Paul L. Stafford
Walter Stewart

Frank A. Figone
Richard D. Edwards
Edward J. Epple
Josephine G. Spirito
Eleanor Eyed
Jacque P. Guth
Michael J. Chin
R. J. Weber
Mike Bleak
A. Kleckner
W. Eberhard
Deana Leonard
Mattie Parr
George Cifelone
Frank G. Petrosky
Marie Kalt
Louie McTurocy
David K. Zysak
Chester Dupont
Donald Paul Simpson
Quentin R. Kutilek Jr.
Carmen A. Roberto
Allen J. McGinnis
Robert O. Cyrus
Carl M. Kubal
Gilbert K. Jones
Howard C. Rose

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TRUSTEES
[illegible] DACCOMANO, CHAIRMAN
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United Steelworkers of America
AFL-CIO
District 15 -- Local Union No. 1219
1208 BRADDOCK AVENUE
BRADDOCK, PENNSYLVANIA 15104
PHONE 271-4555

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JOSEPH MONTEDORO
STAFF REPRESENTATIVE
George Vallus

PETITION

We, the undersigned unemployed workers, request you, as our duly elected representative to introduce a bill in our state legislature that would institute the following changes in the current unemployment extended benefits:

1. Unemployment Extended Benefits to be made available to laid off workers for 52 weeks;
2. That these extensions be guaranteed to unemployed workers without any red tape, restrictions, humiliating forms to fill out, or any other harrassment or conditions.

Kevin Woodard
Carol Tuccoli
Barbara Lewandoski 4165 Jenbe Dr. Monroeville
Joseph Bathanti 1410 Mellon St Pgh 15206
Dave Concepcion
Tony Cuniani 120 Comp Braddock PH 15104
Glen O'Neil SS. 165-46-4652
Carla Youngblood
Teodor Lewandoski
Carla Gracchia

Name	Address	Please
Ed Angelo	7216 Church St	Pgh 15218
D. Anetta	1439 Grant St.	McB 15104
Edward Miller	609 MULBERRY ST.	PGH. PA. 15221
Carmen Argetta	23-B Carothers DR.	TURTLE CREEK 15145
Sam Mc Atkins	1701 Monroeville Ave	Turtle Creek 15145
M.P. Valentine	2043 Lafayette St	Pgh Pa. 15218
V. Jerneson	1806 Patricia Lane	Monroeville
Mildred Graves	610 Josephine Ave	E. McKeesport
John Stemler	160 5TH ST	RANKIN
William Bodnar	3654 LONGVIEW DR.	W. HOMESTEAD
Stephen Watkins Jr.	3111 Mary St	W Mif. N
Wanda Davis	841 Middle St	N Braddock
Helen Hill	21 Hamilton ST	Braddock
Eileen McKenna	201 N. Braddock Ave	N. Braddock
Margaret Bimber	111 Versailles Ave	N Versailles Pa
Blake R. Britt	87 Miller St	Lonkin, Pa. 15104
John A Smith	1105-KIRKPATRICK ST -	N. BRADDOCK PA
Ronald L Fox	320 college Park DR	Monroeville PA
John . Gode	1401 Homestead Duq Rd	Munhall Pa
Alexander F Hatch	643 Braxton Ave	N. Braddock Pa
D R Smith	878 VERMONT AVE	PGH. PA. 15221
Ronald M. Hopkins	501 LAWNCH AVE	Pgh PA 15145
Paul Mikel	221 19th Ave	Munhall PA 15120
Frederick Pacciorek	486 Versailles Ave.	Wall Pa. 15148
William Rathe	121 Summer Ave	Pgh Pa 15221
L.P. Nolte	1222 Palma Ave	N. Braddock Pa 15104
Robert S. Denver	1611 wolfland.	N. Braddock 15104

David G. Cox	446 Merwood	Turtle Creek
Margaret Moore	990 Leland Rd.	Wilkins Township
Catherine Mason	210 ½ West St.	Munhall, Pa.
James M. Swope	2261 Hawthorne Ave.	Swissvale, Pa.
Raymond E. Cole	333 Dr. Victoria Pl.	
Dolores Dettore	251 Fleet St	Rankin Pa.
Paul DeFanoord	733C Whipple St	Versailles Pa
Patrick McCann	128 Maple	EDGEWOOD
Gary Melvin	2276 Monroeville Rd.	Monroeville PA.
Kathy Collins	413 Hazel Dr	Monroeville PA
Mary Marvin	4035 Sunnyside Ct.	Monroeville, Pa.
Tim McDonough	1146 LOVE ST	PITTSBURGH, PA.
Patty Lombardo	816 Highland Ave	Pitcairn Pa
Joan Richardson	316 Palma Ave.	N. Versailles Pa.
Bess Stetson	4736 Longcoal Cir	Pittsburgh Pa
Robert W. Holbran	307 Center St.	East Pgh, Pa.
Raymond T. Ulmer	520 Arlington Ave	N-Versailles Pa.
John C. Conkon	113 Tipton Pl.	N. Versailles.
John A. Feth	744 Garden City Dr.	Monroeville Pa.
Peter R. Grillo	1000 4th St.	E. McKeesport Pa
Valerie Estep	1530 Ridge Ave	North Braddock
Al Mahoney	2699 Homestead Dr.	Munhall
Tom Moore	567 Woodmont St	East McKeesport
Tom Holleran Jr.	1823 Tillman Dr.	N. Versailles
Gordon	212 E 11TH AVE	Homestead
William J. Ranger	419 Verona St.	Braddock Pa
James D. Priday	341 12TH. AVE EXT.	Homestd. Pa. 15120

Name &	Address -
James F. Beech	1711 R. Madison Ave N. Braddock
John T. Black	5581 Saltsburg Rd. Murrysville Pa. 15668
Allen J. Alcott	726 Brownstown Rd. Larimer Pa 15147
Harry J. Patton	938 F. LONGFELLOW DR. 15210
Leroy Flanagan	828 Monterey St. Duquesne PA 15110
[illegible]	7971 Union St. [illegible]
[illegible]	3565 Outlook Dr. West Mifflin 15122
C. E. Riley	128 E Eugene Ave Munhall 15120
B Silgo	324 E 18th Ave Homestead 15120
Paul Scarpone	144 La Grande Dr. PGH. 15221
Freda C. Scarpone	same
James Francis Lyng	2763 Ridge Road South Park Pa 15129
w Eunice J. McDonald	32-H Midway Dr West Mifflin 15122
Michael J. Kamensky	-244 17th Ave. Homestead Pa 15120
Eugene W. Potts	102 Gilmore Drive Pgh. Pa 15235
George A. McClelland	300 Donahoe Lane Turtle Creek 15145
Bill Layton	302 So Atlantic Ave Pgh Pa 15224
Joseph Dean	602 26th Ave Homestead
Sandra J. Jolly	112 Prospect Drive C'Pgh. 15112
Melanie Pollard.	3-B Maplewood Terr. Brad 15104
Kenneth Marmon	2631 Boyd ST Monroeville 15146
Michael Pollard	113 W. 13th Ave Homestead Pa 15120
Ey Watson	531 Greenlee Dr Monroeville Pa 15146
Nancy Higgins	265 Lilac Dr. Monroeville Pa 15146
Mary C. Bowers	2540 Boyd St Monroeville Pa 15146
Peggy Slaha	212 Veronica Dr. Pgh, Pa. 15235
Barbara Dr. Dorn	316 Fairview Rd 15221

Robert W Trick	7932 Westmoreland	Pgh Pa 15218
Edward W Smith	105 Arch St E. Pgh Pa	15112
David J Bock	26-F-Longfellow Dr	Munhall 15120
[illegible]	199 Lanark Rd	Plum Pa 15239
Gerald Greock	169 LINCOLN AVE	WHITAKER, PA. 15120
Charles Alexander	712-7th ST	Oakmont, PA.
Robert O. Coyne	1312 Margaret St.	Munhall, PA
[illegible]	1224 Hickory Cross Dr	Monroeville Pa
Lee Medel	7 Quarry st.	N. Braddock
Daniel J. Coborty	2630 Daybrook Dr	Pitts, Pa
Steve Ulrich	384 WITLL AVE	WILKERDING, PA
Helen McClelland	2446 Woodstock Ave	Swissvale, Pa
James McClelland	2446 Woodstock Ave	Swissvale, Pa.
Cliff Gates	2520 S. Braddock Ave.	Pgh. Pa.
Mrs T. Brown	7538 MELCOF ST.	SWISSVALE
James D. Gregory	117 E. SWISSVALE AVE.	PGH. PA. 15218

Name	Address
William J Ward	515 SCENERY DRIVE ELIZABETH PA
[illegible]	618 Homewood Dr. Robinson Pa.
Jerry J Kirby	305 oakwood Ave Monroeville Pa.
Bill Obrien	2087 mowmill Blvd Monroeville Pa.
Don Byers	13 H Longfellow Dr Munhall Pa
[illegible] Wapiel	516 Overhill Dr. Wilkins Pa.
Reginald Nelson	8126 CHASKS St. Penn Hills Pa.
George F. Henry	705 whitney Ave. Pitts Pa.
[illegible]	1109 PRESTON RD. N. VERSAILLES, PA
Michael R. White	1947 Delaware Ave Swissvale Pa.
Beverly Walker	115 Preston Dr. N. Braddock Pa
Donald J Kennedy	82E HARPER DR TURTLE CREEK PA, 15145
Leon W. Nelson Jr.	188 SUMMER AVE FOREST HILLS, PA 15221
Karen Schake	1204 Maple Ave Turtle Creek, Pa 15145
Robert D. Hill	796 Dewair St. W. Mifflin Pa 15122
Elsie Hawkins	261 Ridge AVE FOREST HILLS PA 1522
Gary [illegible]	2241 LETHIAN ST SWISSVALE PA
Lawrence Gulick	155a MARLBORO ST. WILKINSBURG
Michael Jean Reichert	1107 Earl St. N. Braddock, Pa. 15104
Kenneth J Supe	823 E. Hutchinson Pittsburgh Pa. 15218
D.J. Dzikiy	121-A WATSON DR. TURTLE C. Pa 15145
Charles R. Tomeo	2501 Waverly St. Swissvale PA 15218
[illegible] Edgins	441 Stoker Ave. Braddock 15104
Robert Cesar	109 MIDDLE AVE WILMERDING 15148
William J. Ward	1600A EVERGREEN AGN 15209
Denise Bifter	3512 Duquesne Blvd. West Mifflin 15122
Bernadette Reichert	143 Arbordale Pgh Pa 15228

Name & Address.	
SUSAN C FINNIGAN	1002 FOURTH ST N BRADDOCK
John R FINNIGAN	1002 Fourth St. N. BRADDOCK
Peter Wasson	130 Hiawatha East Pgh
Mary Ellen Thom	1115 Kirkpatrick St N. Braddock
Joseph Tarasyn	321 Edgewood Ave Trafford
[illegible]	220 Kelly Turtle Creek
David L. Cole	7916 Kenmore Ave Swissvale
Thomas A. Hultgren	9108 Hudson St Swissvale
Larry A. Grubba	Box 67 Darragh Pa. 15625
Brian Hart	1001 Highland St. North Braddock PA 15104
[illegible]	258 Ward Road Pitt, Pa 15235
Hillde Brooks	840 Woodward Dr, Pa 15221
[illegible]	814 Jones Grove Pa 15104
Paul Cheevinsky	220 Sherman Ave. Pgh 15120
Kathy Miller	845 N Hood Dr Pgh Pa 15234
Robert Jasicak	31 Hood St, Braddock 15104
Glenn Williams	1314 Center St. Pgh. 15221
Peter J. Klasick	1724 Wesley St. 15221
N. Farrington	118 Carnold Dr Marshall Pa 15120
S. Stachr	1917 Monroe St. Pgh. PA. 15218
R. Tessitore	2233 Hawthorne St. 15218
S. Sarotonta	231 Churchill Rd 15145
C. Berkley	1122 Poplar Way N. Baddock Pa
Gary L. STEFSON	4736 LOUGEON AVE. PITTS. PA. 15207
David W. Wagner	1513 ELECTRIC AVE East Pgh Pa. 15112
Ralph E Reed	1626 Grandview Ave North Braddock Pa 15104
Joseph Musick	308 Bessemer Ave - East Pittsburgh

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United Steelworkers of America
AFL-CIO
District 15 -- Local Union No. 1219
1206 BRADDOCK AVENUE
BRADDOCK, PENNSYLVANIA 15104
PHONE 271-4535

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GUIDE
MASON MURRAY
GUARDS
CHARLES E. LYTLE
JOSEPH MONTEGORO
STAFF REPRESENTATIVE
George Vallus

124

PETITION

We, the undersigned unemployed workers, request you, as our duly elected representative to introduce a bill in our state legislature that would institute the following changes in the current unemployment extended benefits:

1. Unemployment Extended Benefits to be made available to laid off workers for 52 weeks;
2. That these extensions be guaranteed to unemployed workers without any red tape, restrictions, humiliating forms to fill out, or any other harrassment or conditions.

Name	Address	Phone	Local
[illegible]	[illegible]	37[illegible]-2337	
WILLIAM E. COATES	1236 BRINTON RD	731-0447	1397
Ray Walsh	200 DOLPHIN AVE		
Jeanne Flanick	7720 Waverly [illegible]	731-8631	
Robert Kilvias			
SHERMAN SORBOK	347 WOODHAVEN DR	856-4346 or 271-3830	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
C. Evans	209 Dellwood Dr	[illegible]	397

Marlene Semich 139 5th St Rankin Pa 15104
Gerald D Faul 353 West 3rd Ave Pa 15120
John Ritmanich 221 Mary Ellen Dr. N. Ver. 15137
Ron Cross 714 School St W.M. 15122
Joseph R Carr 245 Eustace St. Pa 15211
Zaburja Cleary 126 E Unity Center Pgh 15239
Eleanor Zeller 5788 Hamilton Export, PA.
M.J. Costine 169 Mary Ellen Dr. N. Versailles Pa. 15137
C Conway 112 Rockwood St Monroeville PA 15146
Mark Frederick 634 Church St Turtle Creek 15145
Ed Wakefield 41 Barton Dr Churchill 15221
Elmer & Kay Cie 410 Lubrie Ave. Pitcairn 15140
Eric Fantasha 513 Diller Ave West Mifflin 15122
Olivia Davis 927 Talbot Ave Braddock Pa. 15104
John Moore 114 Corey Ave Braddock Pa. 15104
William O Gaeth 810 Ohio Ave Glassport Pa 15045
Hans D. Bisda 3635 Sooten Rd North Versailles, Pa. 15137
Gary Myers 402 Lime St. Turtle Creek Pa 15145
Edward F Fetherington 1015 Kirkpatrick St N. Braddock. 15104
Kevin Spencer 815 Madison Ave E. Pgh Pa 15112
Wm Sledzik 127 Hunters st Aliquippa Pa 412-449-
Eugene Petty 157 Grant St Whitaker-412-462-
Pascal Reppa 620 6th N. Fairhaven
Dennis Zuccarini 428 Camp Ave Braddock Pa 15104
Patrick J McCaffrey 836 Linden Ave. E. Pgh, Pa. 15112
Barry M. McKenzie 212 Mary St Munhall Pa. 15120
Rudy McHenry 212 Mary St

Paul Hess	1336 ERMA ST	N. Braddock	15104
[illegible]	1602 Lamm [illegible]	[illegible]	15145
James McCune	1812 GRANDVIEW AVE	N. BRADDOCK	15104
William Kelch	719 Kirkpatrick St	N. Braddock	15104
Paul Dandridge Jr	508 Virginia St	N. Braddock PA	15104
Fred W Rodrigo	353 B Longfellow Dr	Monroeville Pa.	15146
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15221
[illegible]	2645 Linwood Ave.	Pittsburgh	15214
[illegible]	1309 Rankin Ave	N Brad	15104
Diane O Creighton	H 19 Biddle	271 5126	
Harry R. Seal	961 ELIZABETH ST	Pgh PA	15221 351-1554
Wardman Heriad	939 Crestwood DR	N. Huntingdon	15642
[illegible]	212 Gate St	Penwood	15104
City N Lee Co	710 14th Av	Turtle Cr	15120
[illegible] Hamilton	1318 Glenn St.	Homestead	15120
Raymond Kelly Jr	506 Longmeadow Ln	Monroeville Pa	15235
Joe Santo	231 [illegible]	N. Braddock	15104
[illegible] Friend	619 [illegible]	[illegible]	15218
H.F. Rupp	107 Rizzi Dr.	Monroeville	15146
[illegible]	336 TENNVIEW DR.	Penn Hills	15235
[illegible] Paxton	711 - 14th Ave	Turtle Cr	15120
[illegible]	2403 Brinkerhoff	Swissvale	15218
[illegible]	610 Laura Ave	[illegible]	15122
[illegible]	503 KENNEDY AVE	RANKIN	15104
[illegible]	156 LINCOLN AVE	WHITAKER PA	15120
Michael J Zubek	1212 Upton [illegible]	Pittsburgh PA	15212
Clara Simmons	434 York St.	Braddock, PA.	15104

Charles Steininger	556 Chiswick	15035
Daniel Fenelon	114 Willow St	15104
[illegible] Monroe	2003 Robinson Blvd	15221
[illegible] Horgan	1630 [illegible]	15212
E Barnett	205 McMahon Dr.	15146
Ray J Mure	7 Ivy Lane	15236 Pgh Pa.
Daniel Stanicar	Apt 4 3521 W. Run Rd	Murrysville Pa 15120
Vincent Doughty	511 Kilgore Ave	Export 15632
Donald Yarnell	237 Vidlo Dr	Murrysville Pa 15120
Laurence Plonner	101 Curtis St	Pgh Pa 15235
Joseph Sanigar	540 Middle Ave	Wilmerding Pa 15148
George Chestak	3924 Greensburg Pike	Pgh Pa. 15221
Margaret Cook	503 South Highland	Trafford 15085
Edward Wenske	837 Kilbuck St	Murrysville 15126
Robert J Conrad	621 7th St.	Vulcan, Pa.
[illegible] Depp	R120 North	400 Huntingdon Pa 16652
Nathaniel Taylor	106 Miller St	Sewickley 15143
Raymond M Hackney	1727 Grandview Ave	N. Braddock 15104
Jack Cupp		
[illegible] Wiedenbeck	4410 47th St.	Sligo Rock 15131
James Nelms	2201 Dunseith Rd	Trafford Pa 15085
[illegible] Tatara	201 Hawkins Ave	Port Vue, Pa 15133
[illegible]	5301 Fairman Ave	Pgh 15201
[illegible]	5010 Fairman St	Pgh 15201
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John R. Krotzenberg	806 11th Ave.	Munhall, Pa. 15120-1397
Victor C. Gordon	128 Lehman Dr.	Pgh., Pa. 15218

Thomas Walker	115 Preston Dr.	W. Braddock 15104
[illegible]	230 19th Ave	Homestead Pa
[illegible]	111 Stanton St.	Monroeville Pa
[illegible]	2542 Hunter Dr.	North Huntingdon 15642
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	339 Albert St.	E. Pitt 15145
[illegible]	141 [illegible]	[illegible] 15146
[illegible]	225 Chamberlain Dr	TIC 15145
Michele McMills	915 Ravine St.	Munhall 15120
Theresa Williams	567 Lehinger Ave.	W.B. 15104
J.C. McCarthy	328 Avenue A	Forest Hills 15221
[illegible]	1165 Broadway	Rivert Monroeville Pa
[illegible]	101 Sixteen Dr	Munhall Pa 15120
[illegible]	202 Rock Drive	Monroeville Pa 15146
Bradock St. Rice	102 Corey Ave	Braddock, Pa 15104
Carrie Edwards	109 East 15th Ave	Homestead, Pa. 15120
[illegible]	703 Midland	Wilkinsburg PA 15221
R6 Johnson	1335 Harrison Dr.	Turtle Creek 15145
[illegible]	2545 Rivercrest Dr	Monroeville, 15146
[illegible]	716 E [illegible] Ave	[illegible] Pa 15120
Charles Starks	304 W 6th Ave	West Homestead 15120
Michael V. Valentine	111-D Longfellow Dr.	Munhall 15120
[illegible]	233 E. Elizabeth St.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Louis Berry	2201 Palisades Manor	Rankin, Pa 15104
William L. Carr	905 McKinley St	Munhall PA 15126
David Jones	955 Kirkbride St.	Pittsburgh Pa. 15212
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 15120

(Daniel Eugene Blevins)	408 MAIN ST	Tyler Creek Pa 15145
Flavia Avant	625 Corey Ave (Rear)	Braddock, 15104
Nada Woolley	1138 Cascade Dr.	W. Homestead 15120
Lula Sapperia	1124 Meltzer Av	Pgh Pa. 15218
Mary Wesley	406 Highland ave	Pgh Pa. 15114
Mary Ellen Thom	1115 Rockpoint Rd	N. Braddock 15104
Chas L Gettys	225 ALCOA BLV	Pgh Pa 15235
James Hill	1123 CLARK ST.	Pgh Pa. 15201

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United Steelworkers of America
AFL-CIO
District 15 -- Local Union No. 1219
1206 BRADDOCK AVENUE
BRADDOCK, PENNSYLVANIA 15104
PHONE 271-4555

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MASON MURRAY
GUARDS
CHARLES E. LYTLE
JOSEPH MONTEDORO
STAFF REPRESENTATIVE
George Vallus

83

PETITION

We, the undersigned unemployed workers, request you, as our duly elected representative to introduce a bill in our state legislature that would institute the following changes in the current unemployment extended benefits:

1. Unemployment Extended Benefits to be made available to laid off workers for 52 weeks;
2. That these extensions be guaranteed to unemployed workers without any red tape, restrictions, humiliating forms to fill out, or any other harrassment or conditions.

(ADDRESS)

John Smith 1117 North St. Pgh Pa. 15136
Thomas A Cronk 160 Brinton Ave Braddock Pa 15104
Michael Cy[illegible] 800 Block of Meadowlands Manor
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J Mudge 120 Trinity Ct MT Lebanon Pa. 15234
Kimberly Cook 31124 USW 1219
J Rose 15329 - USW 1219
[illegible] 31123 - USW 1219
Shaw Pgh 15221 15881 7334 Seneca St Pgh Pa
Stephen A Yealey 115 N. Hallam Ave, Dravosburg, 15034
Paul Trachi - Canonsburg Pa 15317

LARRY COSTA 27083
Frank Charlton 27198 1119 Arlington Dr.
Joseph Cubricich 13563 North Braddock Pa. 15104
Joe Zatik 22224 PITCAIRN PA 15140
Ken Fabry 335 MERCER ST. TURTLE CREEK 15145
Richard J. Kuhnitz 312 Shadeland ave E. Pittsburgh 15112
Joseph J. Lubanetch 2124 Worden Blvd West Mifflin PA 15122
Robert J. Johnson 372 CARNEGIE Ave Turtle Creek
David R. Parker 99 Greenawalt rd Mount PA. 26051
[illegible]
R. C. Filsinger 318 Elizabeth St. Wilmerding Pa 15148
Edward J. McAuley 16814 Ray Jendrecki 22160
[illegible] 21003 1618 Braniview Ave.
T. A. Watters 29343 North Braddock, Pa.
L. M. Schrader 18508
Charles C Lytle 20096 1554 OAK ST East Pgh PA 15146
Donna M Ewen 26058
Kathy J Marcinec 30615 133 8TH AVE W.M.
Edward James Dahl 13406 P.O. BOX 821 EAST PITTSBURGH, PA. 15112
Richard J Mangasser 26297 725 Shadeland Ave Monroeville Pa.
John E Regan 29677 112 6th ST Turtle Creek Pa 15145
Morton Hrynyuk 22300 613 TAMPICO Ct, PLUM BORO PA 15239
Donna Stanko 13750
J. Klaus Entsay 13141 Shrewsbury Rd #1 Pa 15087
J. R. Cush 15372 306 Jones St. 15106
C. Conciatello 15246 312 Scott Dr. 15037
L. E. Bogard 30411 12 Woodlawn 15104

Roger J. Latt 1203 Savannah Ave Pgh. Pa 15218
Edward R. Knapp 15 Woodside R. Pgh 15221 13892
[illegible] Miller Star Route 1 Mt Pleasant Pa 15666
Jenny Miller 2700 Hamilton Ave Export Pa 15632
[illegible] 15221
Michael Jones 13515 Virginia Ave Pa 15122
Geoffrey D. Perry 26010 40 Baldridge Ave N Braddock
Edmund E. Zuber 27001 401 Hampton Ave Pgh 15221
Walter J. Kinzy 1213 Franklin Street N. Braddock 15104
Robert A Johnson C35 Talbert Towers Jeannette Pa 15644
William M. Zuber 16054 206 Beaconview Ave East Pitt Pa 15112
Michael DiLucente 22098 615 6TH ST PITCAIRN PA 15140
Diane Hennoshi 29009 RD#1 ACME PA 15610
Estelle Williams 15535 2543 Woodstock AVE 15218
Vernon McCoy 30678 346 Kenyon St. 15145
Mark Baird 30661 1840 BAIRD LN. N. HUNTINGDON 15642
Nancy Ann Clark 22404 1906 Hyde Ave N Versailles Pa.
Edward F Gallagher 25185 350 ELIZABETH E. Pgh. 15112
Barbara L Kapp 30644 2103 Parkhurst Dr Pgh Pa
James W Steele 21205 3 Low St Mt Pleasant 15666
Tom Vasko 1107 Crosby St. North Braddock 21170
Kathy Canavan 332 Woodlawn Ave Wall 15148
W L Hutchison 615 5th St Brackenridge Pa 15014
[illegible] 17 Denver Ave
Wm J McClelland 16 Maple St. Oak Pgh. Pa. ET Works 15747
Lisa Lee Smallwood 402 Midway Ave. W. Mifflin, Pa 15122
[illegible] 195 Redwood St. Jeannette ET 15644

Dick & Dorsey 21134 3051 Monroeville Blvd. Apt. 2 Monroeville, Pa 15146

Dick Dorsey	324 Victoria Dr Monroeville
Norma Jeanne	244 West Dr. Penn Hills
John T Gabriel	567 Clancy St Braddock (Homestead Works)
R. W. Bowe Jr.	20133 Homestead WORKS
Dan B Bayley	211 Ridge St Eph Pa 15112
Dennis H. Jacobs	4111 Main ST MUNHALL Pa 15120
Nina Hamlin	22327 P O Box 17 East Pgh. Va.
David McSmall	North Braddock, Pa.
Paul W. Bulick	601 N. Braddock Pa. 15137
Wm. Maydak	7320 Woodlawn Ave Pgh. Pa 15218
Nancy Novak	214 S. 4th St. Duquesne Pa
Melanie Ramsey	119 Hart Drive, Pgh., PA 15205
Dorothy M. Ramsey	119 Hart Drive, Pgh. Pa. 15235
O.H. Mills	211 C - Meadowcroft Rd Pgh., 15205
Casper L. Wiley	7649 Montiello St Pgh., Pa. 15208
Thomas F. Dorsey	215 Parklane Dr. N. Braddock 15104

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(294)

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE
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Rodney M King 462-8124

Thomas E Wellborn 327-2957

Raymond E Green — 251 midway Dr west mifflin [illegible]

[illegible] S. Saccomano — 321 North 11th St N. Braddock, Pa 15104

DENNIS DAW 166 QUAIL DR Pgh PA 15235

T.W. Mastriano 550 2nd Ave Swissvale 15218

JR Tucker 149 Yorktown Dr Oakmont PA 15139

Ronald Mellon 225 Dunbar St. O'Hara Township

Rob C Williams	7116 Hamilton ave
Eugene A Bednarczyk	1318 Kenilworth Ave
Chas Ch Jacobs	10½ 7th ST Turtle Creek
Robert Geoghegan	108½ 8th St Homestead Pa
Tim B Welk	219 5th ST Braddock PA 15104
Paul W. Wells	605 Wilkinsburg Pa 15137
Gustavus Kyros	2045 Brownsville Road Homestead, Pa 15120
Ernest M. Parish	325 Wabash ave Wilmerding. 15148
Margaret Garrett	137 Dahlia St Monaca Pa 15120
Angelina Gallucci	3390 Logan Ferry PA 15234
Joseph Kelly	316 N. 29th St Allentown, Pa 15104
Wm. Allen	9217 Center Ave. Pgh. Pa 15221
Rob Alexander	19 Lee Ave Pgh Pa 15221
E Miller	709 10th Ave. Munhall
Jon Paul Kovach	7426 Ferguson ave. Pgh. Pa.
Joseph Zgallai	1620 Greendale Ave - Mc Keesport, Pa
Edward Fabian	2206 Fifth St 15218
Danny L. Hopkins	1411 Oak Hill Dr. Versailles PA. 15137
Wm. J. Jones	700 Brinton Dr. 15140
Michael Orlitella	7315 Dearborn Station Ave - Pgh - Pa 15218
Ivan Brindza	726 Westmoreland Pgh 15218
Steve Fabian	150 Penn Dr 7st Pgh PA 15137
Ron Porter	1540 OAK ST E Pgh. 15112
Daniel Graves	906 3rd st. N. Braddock 15104
Chas Lee	39 D Dr. Verona 15164
Chas Lee	Turtle Creek Pa. 15145
Jack Wendel	Turtle Creek Pa 15112
Harry H. Jones	140 Mansion Ville Pa 15146
Mary Karl Scarfield	Elwood City Pa
Robert E. Dick	Homestead Pa
Karl B Dick	2105 Western Ave. 15212
Ray Brown	3917 FAIRFIELD AVE MUNHALL PA 15120
Jim O'Toole	402 Georgetown Rd. N. Versailles Pa 15131
Ed Schultz	208 East 8th Ave Homestead Pa 15120
E. L. Lee	327 Hawkins Ave. N. Braddock Pa 15104
Ed Cartwright	1146 Clark Ave Pgh Pa 15233
Ed Cartwright	1146 Clark Ave Pgh Pa 15233

Carl J. Chaykin	136 E Watson Dr Turtle Creek
George N. McKay	4103 Tioga St. Monroeville Pa.
Ed Gagen	Pitcairn PA 15140 900 Elm St
Pat Mahon	PGH, P.A 15221 FOREST HILLS
Douglas Roland	421 3rd St., N. Versailles, PA. 15137
John Hamburger	246 Hazelwood Ave Pgh Pa 15217
[illegible]	50 Beacon Ave Ext Pgh Pa 15211
Nellie Pullin	79C Hawkins Village Rankin, Pa. 15104
[illegible]	2710 Greensburg Pike Forest Hills
Frank Packard	811 - 3rd St North Braddock Pa.
[illegible]	211 Cresson Ave Wilkins, PA
[illegible]	133 Colonial Villa Dr. Penn Hills PA
[illegible]	116 9th St Natrona Pa.
[illegible]	1308 Hunnaman St 13th Ave
BRUCE HERD	201 BLACKHAWK ST Pittsburgh PA 15218
Anne Dzuka	459 Homestead Duquesne Rd Munhall Pa
DALE CENNAME	116 W 13th Ave Homestead, Pa.
Joseph Sanchez	234 Meadview Dr Pgh
[illegible]	8 [illegible] Ln Glenshaw Pa 15116
Rodd L Bolyard	1635 Lynnglen Turtle Creek
Walter Gaydosik	109 Hart Rd Pgh, Pa. 15235
[illegible]	252 S. [illegible] Ave Wilkinsburg Pa 15221
Geo Anderson	213 Hammock Dr Pgh Pa 15235
[illegible]	220 [illegible]
Jerry McCaskey	404 Stonehedge Dr [illegible] Pa 15044
[illegible]	849 Stanton Dr Pgh 15221
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	793 BRINTON LN N. BRADDOCK
Ralph Klepich	210 Hamilton Ave Pa 15218
[illegible]	184 Cherry St Pa Monroeville 15146
Suzanne McShane	509 Maple Ave Turtle Creek Pa
Ed Winters	25 Newton Rd Braddock Hills 15221
[illegible]	5-7 C Heath Ln Braddock Pa 15104
[illegible]	3334 Greeley St West Mifflin Pa 15122
[illegible]	1-[illegible] Grant St [illegible] Hills Pa 15221

Ron Lucie 735 Estate Homestead
Jan Durbin 7319 Wabash Ave. Pgh. Pa
C.C. Ferree 716 Carnahan Rd Monroeville Pa
Thos. M. Corbett 348 Lenno Rd Penn Hills
[illegible] 1156 Negley Ave Pittsburgh Pa
Florence Johnson 538 Ramer Dr Trafford Pa
Vincent Gerbe 0 St Fredericktown Pa 15333
Jos. J. Bradzella 217 Mary Ann Wilkins Pa 15126
Edgar [illegible] Kenmore 1614 Whitfield [illegible] 15235
George W. Corr 1112 Longvale Ln Pgh Pa 15241
[illegible] 702 Hamilton Dr Monroeville 15146
Lisa Gilard 1111 Hillside [illegible] 15216
Mary Grimm 128 Edgewood Dr Penn Hills
James J. Hagan 1635 Briar Pkwy 15221
Stella D. Stein 53 Hazel St Wilkinsburg 15104
Betty Mae Carter Wilkins Twp Pa 15145
William Kenney 30 Cleveland 15210
Samuel L. Brown 1323 Jeremy Lane Mechanicsburg
Ann Hamm 2411 Edmund Ave Pgh Pa 15218
Charles Nagle 2617 Robert Wm Dr Braddock Hills Pa.
[illegible] 1320 Wilkinsburg 15104
Angel Capriccio 2209 Regal Dr Pgh. Pa. 15239
Rich Lange 572 Clinton St Pgh. PA 15221
Edward Phillips 211 Trentwood Manor Dr. Monroeville Pa.
Wm. Lindsey 1058 Arch St Pgh Pa 15233
Jack Hoffman 406 Fortuna Pgh Pa 15237
Paul Zagroff 128 Regency Circle Monroeville Pa. 15120
GARY GREIG 2606 Kingsley Dr. Monroeville Pa 15146
[illegible] 1101 Penn Dr Turtle Creek Pa
[illegible] 3101 Penn Dr Turtle Creek Pa
James Lewis 1102 Hays St Homestead Pa 15120
DAN WILSON 355 Quail Hollow Rd 15146
Evelyn Hopkins 637 Mc Beth Ave 15146
Cathy Bolin 208 Scott Dr. Monroeville Pa 15146
Mary Bolin 212 Camp Hye Dr Braddock, PA 15104
Charles A. Shingler 1020 Andover Manor Dr. Braddock Hills Pa. 15221
Jeffrey Lorring 24-B Carolina Pl. Turtle Creek 15145

[illegible] 301 S. Park [illegible] 15112
[illegible] 1170 Watson Dr. Huntingdon PA 16652
[illegible] 2735 S. Braddock Ave Pittsburgh 15218
Mary Wenger 2107 Orchard Dr Munhall, Pa 15120
[illegible] 158 Fox Dr. N. Versailles 15137
Sarah Santa 231 Pleasant Ave N. Braddock PA. 15104
Jennie Roberson 701 Crestview Dr. N. Versailles PA. 15137
Thomas Mitchell 811 Ann St N. Braddock PA. 15104
[illegible] 133 4th St Rankin 15104
Steve Nett 1220 River Rd. Whitaker, Pa. 15120
John T. Kiddo 116 James St N. Versailles Pa 15137
Jack Kamble 213 [illegible] Ave Munhall Pa 15120
Thomas Boggs Jr 461 Braddock, Pa North Huntingdon
Jacob Rebarchak 19 Moody St. Braddock, Pa
[illegible] Starkins 640 Regency Dr. Pgh Pa 15239
Jim Shields 1308 Brinton Ave N. Braddock, Pa 15104
[illegible] 607 Jenny Ave E. McKeesport Pa 15035
Anthony F. Petrosh 1107 REBECCA AVE. N. Braddock 15104
David Sandello 15 VALLEY View DR Delmont PA 15626
Daniel E Wehner 134 Dahlia St Munhall Pa 15120
[illegible] 3587 Cambria St Sykesville Pa 15120
William Poland 1009 KIRKPATRICK Ave N. Braddock 15104
Wallace A. Ewing 1600 ELDERSLEE RD. PGH, PA. 15227
[illegible]
Maria K. Germanotti 3738 Niagara St. Murrysville, Pa 15668
Tom Saulic 1409 Margaret St Munhall, Pa 15120
Tom Baleigh 251 Hamilton Rd N. Versailles, Pa. 15137
Tom Bittner 100 Arbour Dr. N. Versailles PA. 15137
Lewis I. Hood 401 Cottage Lane Monroeville Pa. 15146
[illegible] 1451 GRAFTON HEIGHTS AVE [illegible]
Michael J. Emery Jr. 726 Talbot Ave. Braddock, Pa. 15104
Mary M. Wilson 548 5th St Turtle Creek Pa 15145
Mike Joyce R71 Fleet Rankin PA 15104
[illegible] 548 Hendry Rd South St N. Pa 15104
Ed Orankin 73a Veronica Dr. PGH Pa. 15235
Lyle R Kelly 519 Margaret ave. N. Braddock PA
James W Collins 373 Trenton st Munhall PA

Cindy Burdick	2900 Woodstock Ave.	Swissvale 15218
[illegible]	629 Cavendish Dr	[illegible] 15235
Judy DeLuca	740 Heartwood Dr	Monroeville, Pa 15146
John Brodka	2314 Woodstock Ave.	Pgh. Pa 15218
Ted. Kvegtsavlas.	18 MARION Ave	Pgh PA 15221
Daryl E. Hamrick	4305 Elizabeth St	W. Mifflin Pa 15122
Jerome M. Carter, Jr.	147 [illegible]	Wilmerding Pa. 15120
Mike Stiffler	7223 Princeton Pl	Swissvale Pa 15218
Michelle Nash	600 4th St	Braddock Pa 15104
Richard Zipser	5537 Covode APTA-8	PITTSBURG PA 15217
Jim Duffy	565 Lamayfield Dr	Monroeville Pa 15146
Dale McKinley	1488 Elizabeth Blvd	Wilmerding Pa 15221
Bill Shaw	246 Cherry Drive	Monroeville Pa 15147
Frank Cardiff	1114 Park Run Rd	N. Huntingdon PA 15137
Michael T. Pepe	906 Cook St	Munhall Pa 15120
Jim Clarke	420 Commonwealth	W. Mifflin Pa 15122
J. Laura Spencer	2906 Millerdale	N. Versailles 15137
Bob Colby	8911 Woodlawn Dr.	Munhall Pa. 15120
Joyce Hagemeier	706 Lazarus St	Pgh Pa 15221
[illegible]	266 Box 2	New Alex 15670
[illegible]	353 Shapon Dr	Pgh, Pa. 15221
[illegible]	1929 Arnett St	Monr. PA 15146
[illegible]	858 Johan DR	N. VERSAILLES PA 15137
Patricia A. Vacchio	294 Elliott Rd	Wilkins Pa 15146
R. J. Mundell	R.D. #3, Sunset Dr	Export, Pa. 15632
Kenneth Bain	171 Terrace St.	Pl. Wilmerding Pa 15104
Butch Bradich	520 STORIES AVE.	W. Braddock PA 15104
Jennett A. Mike	758 Vanderbilt Dr	Monroeville Pa 15146
R. E. Kresse	409 Holland Ave	Braddock Pa 15104
Richard Hamilton		
Dorothy Hatton	3172 MAIN ST	MUNHALL PA 15120
Regis Stawicki	3807 HARWICK DR	MURRYSVILLE, PA 15668
Jean M. Smith	5137 GLENHURST RD.	PGH PA 15207

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Name	Address	Phone	Local
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
WILLIAM E. COATES	1236 BRINTON RD	731-0447	1397
Ray Welsh	240 DELAWARE AVE		
Jeanne Flanick	7720 Waverly Apt 2	731-8631	
Robert Kikelas			
SHELDON SORBOE	347 WOODLAWN DR	856-4346 OR 271-3330	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ca. Simms	209 Bellwood Dr	Wall [illegible] 412-2498	397

Marlene Semsky 139 5th St Rankin Pa 15104
Gerald G Ford 353 West 3rd Ave Pa 15120
John Ridmanich 221 Mary Ellen Dr. N. Ver. 15137
Ron Cross 714 School St W.M. 15122
Joseph R Carr 245 Electric St. Pa 15211
Georgia Cleary 126 E Unity Center Pgh 15239
Glenn Hahn 5788 Hamilton Export, PA.
M. J. Cortese 169 Mary Ellen Dr. N. Versailles Pa. 15137
J Dawson 112 Rockwood St Monroeville Pa 15146
Mark Godich 634 Church St Turtle Creek 15145
Ed Wakefield 41 Barlow Dr. Churchill 15221
Steve C Kozicki 410 Fabian Ave. Forest Hills 15104
Eric Fantasha 513 Diller Ave West Mifflin 15122
Orin Groin 927 Talbot Ave Braddock Pa. 15104
John Stone 114 Corey Ave Braddock Pa. 15104
William B Gaeck 810 Ohio Ave Glassport Pa 15045
Hugo D. Bosa 3635 Sooler Pl North Versailles, Pa. 15137
Gary Myers 402 Lime St. Turtle Creek Pa 15145
Edward A Retherington 1016 Kirkpatrick St N. Braddock 15104
Keith Spencer 815 Madison Ave E. Pgh Pa 15112
Wm Sledzik 127 Aurilus St Aguosne Pa 15116 446-4491
Eugene Petti 127 Grant St Whitaker-412-271-4021
Pasco Nyppa 620 6th N. Braddock
Dennis Greenough 428 Camp Ave Braddock Pa 15104
Patrick J. McCaffrey 836 Linden Ave. E. Pgh, Pa. 15112
Harry P. McNeely 212 Mary St Munhall Pa. 15120
Cindi McHenry 212 Mary St Munhall Pa.

Paul Hum	1336 ERMINE ST	N. Braddock	15104
[illegible]	1602 Lagoon [illegible]	[illegible]	15145
Sandra McCune	1612 GRANDVIEW AVE.	N. BRADDOCK, PA.	15104
William Welsh	719 Hedwig St.	N. Braddock, Pa	15104
Carl Smith Jr	508 Dorothy Ln	N. Braddock PA.	15104
Fred W Rodrigo	35 B Crossgillen Dr	Monroeville Pa.	15120
[illegible] Lienert	[illegible]	[illegible]	15221
Frank Schaffer	2645 Linwood Ave.	Pittsburgh	15214
[illegible] Dalya	1309 Darlington Ave	[illegible] Braddock	15104
Diane P Carpenter	419 Biddle	271	5126
Harry R. Neal	961 ELIZABETH ST	pgh PA 15221	351-1536
Norman Heniadi	939 Greenwood DR	N. Huntingdon	15642
[illegible] Regent	216 Gate St	Penwood	15104
Ray A Sales	710 14th Av	Munhall	15120
Dorothy J. Hamilton	1318 Glenn St	Homestead	15120
Raymond Phillips	506 Longwood Dr	Monroeville PA	15235
Rose Santo	231 Pleasant Ave	N. Braddock	15104
Eloise Friend	619 Mon View	Swissvale	15218
A.F. Ruggie	107 Rizzi Dr.	Monroeville	15146
George E Seibold	336 TENNVIEW DR.	PENN HILLS	15235
Trinity Pastor	711 - 14th Ave	Munhall	15120
Michael Moreau	2403 Brinkerhoff Ave	Swissvale	15218
Mary Ledoux	612 Laura Ave	WEST MIFFLIN	15122
Ethel Chadish	503 KENMAWR AVE	RANKIN	15104
Lois T. Harmony	158 LINCOLN AVE	Whitaker PA	15120
Michael J Strbuck	1218 Upsylon St	Pittsburgh PA	15212
Alan Simonich	434 York St.	Braddock, PA.	15104

Charles Stevenson	556 Chiswick	15235
Dorothy Fenwick	114 Shelley St	15104
Joe A Monroe	2003 Robinson Blvd	15221
[illegible]	[illegible]	15212
E Bennett	108 McMurray Dr.	15146
Ray D Mine	7 Dry Lane	152.36 Pgh Pa.
Daniel Stevens	Apt 4 3521 W. Run Rd	Mcmurray Pa 15120
Vincent Doughty	511 Ridge Ave	E. Pgh 15112
Donald Yarnish	237 Vidlo Dr	Munhall PA 15120
Laurence Phoenix	101 Curlis St	Pgh Pa 15235
[illegible]	540 Mercer	Wilmerding Pa 15148
George Chestek	3924 Greensburg Pike	Pgh Pa. 15221
Margaret J Cook	503 South Braddock	Turtle Creek 15105
Reginald Klingler	837 Kelton Ave	Wilmerding 15148
Ford G Conrad	621 7th St.	Oakmont Pa.
[illegible]	1120 North	Mc Keesport 15132
[illegible]	136 Miller St	[illegible] 15102
Leonard M Hackett	1727 Grandview Ave	N. Braddock 15104
Jack Clapsto		
[illegible]	440 47th St.	Sch Rock 15104
James Nolan	2201 Dunseith Rd	Irwin Pa 15642
William M Tabor	201 Hawkins Ave	N. Braddock, Pa 15104
[illegible]	5301 Landsdowne	Pgh 15201
[illegible]	5040 Fairlawn St	Pgh 15201
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John R. Krotzenberg	806 11th Ave.	Munhall, Pa. 15120-1397
[illegible]	138 Lehman Dr.	Pgh. Pa. 15218

Thomas W Walker	115 Preston Dr.	W. Braddock 15104
J. A. Dolimore	230 19th Ave	Homestead Pa
[illegible]	111 Braxton St.	Monroeville Pa
Jim McGregor	2542 Hibiscus DR.	North Huntingdon 15642
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	339 Albert St.	E. Erie 15145
[illegible]	141 Camfield Sq	Monroeville, 15146
Ray Harriston	205 Thompkill R	T.C 15145
Michele McMillan	915 Ravine St,	Munhall 15120
Ramona Williams	567 Lehinger Ave.	N.B. 15104
J.C. McCarthy	328 Avenue A	Forestville 15221
Deana Maksimovich	4965 Broadway Blvd.	Monroeville Pa
Thomas D. Zerenday	101 Vernon Dr	Munhall Pa 15120
[illegible]	202 Rath Drive	Monroeville Pa 15146
Michele C. St. Luce	102 Corey Ave	Braddock, Pa 15104
Carrie Edwards	109 East 15th Ave	Homestead, Pa. 15120
R W Smith	703 Midland	Wilkinsburg PA 15221
R G Sprague	1335 Watson Dr	Turtle Creek 15145
J Morton	2548 Pitkin Rd	Monroeville, 15146
D. Wadlington	726 E 9th Ave	Munhall Pa 15120
Charles Hunter	304 W 8th Ave	West Homestead 15120
Michael V. Valerio	41-D Longfellow DR.	Munhall 15120
Lyndon Lane	233 E. Elizabeth St.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Louise Beery	2201 Palisades Manor	Rankin, PA 15104
William L. Cahr	905 Dickson St	Munhall PA 15120
David Jones	955 Kirkbride St.	Pittsburgh Pa. 15212
Willie Sloo	130 W Virginia Ave	Munhall PA 15120

Samuel Lucas (Florist)	408 Market ST	Fifth Ave & Penn Ave
Gloria Avant	625 Carey Ave (Rear)	Braddock, 15104
Nelle Wallen	1138 Cascade St.	W. Homestead 15120
[illegible] Sapienza	1124 Main Ave	Pgh Pa 15218
Mary Wesley	406 Highland Ave	Pgh Pa. 15114
Mary Ellen Thom	1119 Kirkpatrick	[illegible]
Edgar L Cotton	225 Alcoma Blvd	964, PA 15235
James Reid	1103 - 7th St	[illegible]

PETITION

We, the undersigned would appreciate legislation to extend unemployment benefits for laid off workers once existing benefits have expired. We urge you to support such legislation when it is introduced in committee.

Ray Hartfield 7115 Westinghouse Ave Pgh 15218
Ted Hegoy - 305 Hawkins ave, N. Braddock 15104
R. Anderson 1404 Maple St. Munhall, Pa 15120
Jim Zollinger - 115 LUCILLE DR. PITTSBURGH, PA. 15235
Herbert B. Weigel 10748 CRESTVIEW DR. NORTH HUNTINGDON PA 15642
George R Campeiton RD 1 Export PA 15632
Michael & J. Brooks P.O. Box 392 BRADD Pa 1504
C. J. Mahringer 7336 PRINCETON, PL, PA 15218
[illegible] 1809 Terrace St North Braddock
Bill Heshour 15223 508 CATSKILL Dr PGH PA 15239
Ed Banista 29788 603 BODEN ST. T.C. PA 15145
A. M. Mackey 12164 958 LILLY LANE PGH PA 15221
Henry Zajac 109 Seneca Ave N. Versailles PA 15137
John C Mahr 3200 BRINTON MANOR BRADDOCK HILLS PA 15221
Paul Stepien 424 2ND ST BRADDOCK, PA.
Eugene Billy 1215 MILTON, Pgh 15214
Dominick Piccirillo 207 Connie ave Brad 15104
Anthony Piccirillo 1003 RIDE AVE N. BRAD. 15104
Robert [illegible] 1107 Elliott St. Wilkinsburg 15221
Thomas P. Medved 226 PATTISON ST. RANKIN PA 15104
Lisa Fenton 210 FRUIT AVE WHITE OAK PA 15131
John Towber 1514 Wolfe Ave N. Braddock 15104

PETITION

We, the undersigned would appreciate legislation to extend unemployment benefits for laid off workers once existing benefits have expired. We urge you to support such legislation when it is introduced in committee.

Edward J. Dell 13406
Gary Gegic 26091
Joseph Baer 15321
Marina Small 22839
[illegible] 28[illegible]
Joel Carr 22007
Debra Hamstead 22105
[illegible] 20687
Diane Cicolla 22402
[illegible] 26092
Sandra Harris 21181
Angela Kaufman 21103
Gary Mathews 27159
Brian J Mealy 27108
Leon F Hamer
[illegible]
Ed Naughton 15104
Robert Frisch 29084

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WILLIAM O'MALLEY

United Steelworkers of America
AFL-CIO
District 15 — Local Union No. 1219
1206 BRADDOCK AVENUE
BRADDOCK, PENNSYLVANIA 15104
PHONE 271-4555

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GUARDS
CHARLES E. LYTLE
JOSEPH MONTEDORO
STAFF REPRESENTATIVE
George Vallus

PETITION

We, the undersigned unemployed workers, request you, as our duly elected representative to introduce a bill in our state legislature that would institute the following changes in the current unemployment extended benefits:

1. Unemployment Extended Benefits to be made available to laid off workers for 52 weeks;
2. That these extensions be guaranteed to unemployed workers without any red tape, restrictions, humiliating forms to fill out, or any other harrassment or conditions.

Name	Address	Phone	Local Union
Paul P. Melko			USW 1219
TP Judge		461-0344	1219
David Dzurisko		461-2314	1219
Ed Anderson		271-2754	U.E. G/U
Bill TRIGEN		351-4061	U.T. 1060
Chas McClellan		371-6029	USW 7174
Robert Conrad		373-9416	NONE
Paul Josipovic		———	USW 1397
Donald J. Chud		794-1669	none
Hugo Bodog			USW 1397
Ralph Bushell		824-5407	USW 7174

Stenger Regnut 2223 D Jancey ave Pgh Pa 15218 - LOCAL 1243
Henry Sargent 671 Blue Ridge Pgh. Pa 15239
Richard D Lysander 1719 GRINTON AVE. PA. 15104 - Local 1214
Joseph L Maylon 7911 LLOYD AVE PITTS 15218 Pa
Dave Hobbs 101 LLOYD AVE PGH PA. 18 Local 1397
JM Fraser 6435 Verona Rd Pgh Pa. 15147 Local 1397
Helen C Kostenbader 1112 McClure St Homestead Pa 15120
John C Kostenbader 3923 Dennis Ave Munhall Pa 15120 Local 1397
Ralph Buckner 680 Drake Ave Turtle Creek PA. 15145
Joseph Wakefield 211-7th St Braddock-PA 15104
Lorin M Keys 227 E 11th AVE HOMESTEAD PA 15120
Lin Dunbar 4-1 N. Braddock Pgh. 15104
Ed Douglas 1196 Lee Dr N. Huntingdon 15642
Ted Shields 503 Beaumont Rankin Pa 15104
Ed. Jenson 324 Wayne Ave Wmsth
L. Cowan 2215 Robert St.
L Coyne 2121 ORCHARD ST MUNHALL PA 15120
Edward McCarron 239 Beeves Way N. Braddock Pa, 15104
James M Mascel 117 Hacker Street Pgh Pa 15218
Lorraine M. Popp 1103 Olivia St. Pgh. Pa. 15218
Albert Lumpp 4323 VISTA VIEW S W, M. 15122
Richard M Mead - 403 North AVE McKeesport 15552
Marcel Conger Jr. 242 E 15th AVE Homestead Pa 15120
Wm G Murray 208 Dolomite Dr Monroeville Pa
Joseph G Neff 531 Sherman Dr Monroeville Pa
Glen L Jenni 1051 WOLF AVE N. BRADDOCK PA 15104
Curtis A Dowell 929 WASHINGTON Rd Belle Vernon PA 15012
James R Walinka 1355 Mullen Rd. Belle Vernon, Pa 15012

Charles Davis	969-1053		UAW 2055
Jordan F. Washington	271-8350		1219
David H. White	373-3904		
William Massey			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			1219
Joseph M. Saporito	271-3332	UAW	1219
Chris Turbyfill	682-7669	U.S.W.	1219
[illegible]	824-2295		
[illegible]	823-2176		
[illegible]	371-2448		
[illegible]			
Chuck Kerda	793-3591		RETIRE
[illegible]	Clarke		
[illegible]	969-0915		
John R Jacobs	351-0997	1219	
Albert M. Clawson	887-6498	1219	
[illegible]	421-2050	1219	
Robert Davis		1058	
William H Kelley	———	1219	
Clarence R Sewell	461-6482		
Douglas Galbraith	462-8936		
Leroy C Johnson	271-1631		Local 1397
Richard D Cunningham	351 7743		1219
[illegible]	744-3169		1219
Mark Kapczynski	8247111		
Wallace L Gilbert	462-2890		1397

		Local
James J. Heins	824-5421	
Wilson D. Wilson		
Kenneth C. Carrington	351-1471-2227	
Fred M. Cook	863-0913	1219
Sam Hale	372-7015	1219
John E. M. Mullen	833-2197	1219
Joseph N. Rebol	243-9657	1219
Bernard C. Vallo	462-3079	UAL 544
Robert Zappel	824-2676	1174
Robert W. C. Hallinan	824-7892	1219
Monson Young	824-5023	1219
[illegible] Buckley	244-8431	2230
Joseph D. Franco	828-5453	Transfer 341
Robert M. Walsh	653-0302	1395
[illegible] Brooks	474-1917	1219
[illegible]	422-1029	1521
Ralph M. [illegible]	411-9766	1397
Mabel S. [illegible]	529-0922	—
Daniel R. Buchanan	242-1761	
Mildred [illegible]	673-8734	Dairy 205
Jeffrey D. Davis	462-2438	1397
Andrew Wasiak	462-6029	1397
Harvey Dronenburg	351-1543	
John F. Schneider	461-0558	

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NO
Charles Graham	464 N Holland	
Linda Lemmon	613 Sagan St	
Robert Morton	548 [illegible]	
Phyllis Rosen	233 Willow Dr	
Wayne [illegible]	81 Stonewall	Monroeville
Robert Lopez	518 S. main	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	744 Charles St	Braddock, Pa.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	96 Regent Towers East 10th Pl. 15212	
[illegible]	711 Chuck 15122	
[illegible]	120 Orbsil Ave Lawrenceville 15242	# 26141
Joseph Schoo	122 E. Schwab	461-5432
[illegible]	2346 Gracey Rd.	241 9856 Pgh Pa 15221
Bill McCracken	4043 Milkwick Pgh. Pa. 15221	271-0781
[illegible]	22 WHIPPLE ST ICH PA 15216	(412) 731-3233
[illegible]	341 North Braddock Pgh.	# 15170
[illegible]	414 Hawkins Manor	271-4137 Sharon Pa. 16146
[illegible]	203 Parker St.	824-3586
[illegible]	424 Northbrook Dr Pgh	371-0654
[illegible]	423 Central St	Pgh. Pa. 15221 371-0616
Betty M Taylor	610 Hubbard St. Oak. Pa.	271-3976
[illegible]	832 Talbot - Mar Dist 12	321-1543
[illegible]	464 Herbert ST Verona	
[illegible]	318 Mckee [illegible]	461-2638
[illegible]	508 TALBOT Pittsburgh Pa 15210	

Mrs. J. Williams
1425 Bell Ave
N. Braddock Pa
Edna Parker 324 & 1/2 Ave Homestead Pa 15120
Carol Seymour 214 Wilkes Dr 15112
Jack L. Berkstresser 747 Airbrake Ave. Wilmerding Pa.
Dave Dawis 473 Colly Dr. Monroeville PA 15146
Stephen P. Finsenbyler 24-A Hawkins Village Rankin Pa
Agnes Marie Brooks Pgh. Pa 15218
Anthony St. Skowronski 1810 Brinton Allgheny Dr., PGH, PA. 15221
William R. Miller 815 Beech St, N. Versailles Pa 15137
Helen D. O'Leary 541 W. 9th Ave N. Homestead Pa 15120
Alvin [illegible] 720 Shaw Ave Monroeville PA 15146
Carolyn Power 130 Ave D Pgh. Pa. 15221
John Chuchra 410 Robinson Braddock
Louis M. McKnight 403 Locust Ave Irwin, 15642
Don Carter 447 Sun Valley Pgh. 15237
Lorraine Clancy B21-Talbot Towers Turtle Creek 15105
Keith Pitzgerald 317 Alpine Village Dr 15146
Michael Pinkard 1712 MAPLE ST. HOMESTEAD 15120
Dave Faller 36 Elm Ave. N. Versailles Pa. 15137
David Buchanan 1421 LYNN AVE, TURTLE CREEK, PA. 15145
Michael Moore 1112 S Braddock Pgh Pa 15218
D. Oldham 448 Franklin Ave Pgh, PA 15221
R. Hoffman 172 Central Ave. N. Versailles PA 15137
Al McCartney 310 Biddle Ave Pgh Pa 15221

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE No
A.D [illegible]	324 Center St	E. Pgh	824-5906
[illegible]	310 Riddle Ave	Export Pa	327-7624
[illegible]	[illegible]	Export Pa	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pgh PA	462-6749
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Kenneth Newton	515 Greensburg Ave. N. Versailles	728-1042
[illegible]	2703 2310 SUNSET AVE	
	WASHINGTON PA.	
Paul E. Cole	201 High St W. Mifflin Pa	15122
James H. Hipps	4400 Senior Hill Ave New Homestead Pa	15120
[illegible]	4406 Helman Dr Monroeville	15135
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Rudy Tedesco	518 Dudson Ave N. Braddock	15104
[illegible]	167 Monroeville	15146
[illegible]	244 BLACKSTONE ST -	421-0560
CHARLES PONTO	1518 OHIO ST, [illegible]	
[illegible]	113 Third [illegible]	
[illegible]	1202 Kirkpatrick St N. Braddock Pa.	271-7584
[illegible]	14370 Terrace Dr. - N. Huntingdon Pa.	823-246
[illegible]	533 Ninth St Clairton Pa.	15025
[illegible]	100 Kirkwood Dr Monroeville PA	15146
[illegible]	504 Hilltop St Monthill	15120

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Lita Enfield	716 Talbot Ave.	271-3998
Yawanna P. Green	7238 Princeton Pl	
Eric L. J. C.	7901 Lloyd Ave.	361-1628
Juana Bloom	1917 Monroe St	371-1717
Joan Boyle	321 Albert St	339-7873
Michael Drabick Jr.	507 Garden Ct N.B	271-2459
James P. Hodges	12 Arnold Dr	795-8202
[illegible]	122 Municipal [illegible]	271-6731
Jack Salad	2601 Ward St Monaca, Pa.	461-8881
Edward Yanora	525 Corry St. N. Braddock	271-1545
Samuel Davis	221 Fourth Braddock	15122
Michael Foody	1156 Union Drive W Mifflin	462-4560
[illegible]	4407 Driftwood Dr Monroeville	372-6695
Alfred C. Merritt	511 Hawkins Ave N. Braddock,	351-0978
Wilma J. Lee	1218 Franklin Street N. Brdd.	271 2094
Pearl Lankester	2401 Turkey Farm Rd N Hills	863-0106
[illegible]	7627 Lemington Ave Pittsburgh	823-7674
James Falkie	1138 Scurker St 15207	461-3320
Maureen Clarke	1716 Kuhnetank St 15104	
Tony Ford	772 Nicholson Ave. 15145	823-0112
[illegible]	512 7th St. 15140	512-7015
[illegible]	1704 Mossingham Rd 15104	824-6852
Mark A. Bigle	1707 Brinton Manor Dr 15221	824-5346
C.F. H. Seavy	1211 Rebecca St. 15121	271-2327
Vera Hayden	619 Hawkins 15101	271-3357
Stacey Shay	2117 Miracle Ave 15221 PA	8247483
[illegible]	320 Lexington Ave Pitts.	371-7021

NAME	ADDRESS ADRESS	PHONE
David Mathews	543 E. 9th Ave Munhall, Pa.	461-4238
Harold Strutt	657 ILLINOIS	271 1739
Ernest Smith	1-D Mary Street. North Braddock	
James [illegible]	1130 Willing St	371-3988
Donna Kovacs	437 Thomas St Monaca	824-1275
Jeff Willis	133 Connie St Braddock Pa	271-4712

NAME	ADRESS.	PHONE
PAUL J. PARA	432 BLACKBERRY DR. MON.	372-4356
Ted & Ellen jr.	5311 Second Ave.	521-1158
C.I. Keyes	16 PRINCETON BLVD	241-4611
Nadine Hacker	424 North Hollinger Ave.	351-2371
Henry Shore	1104 Sylvan ave Homestead	462-2319
Ed Martin	4003 VISTA VIEW ST W. MIFFLIN	464-1471
T. Cain	3920 HARVEY AVE, MUNHALL	462-1104
B. Brooks	512 13th Street N. Braddock	271-3886
William T Rebich	203 Second St, Braddock.	271-4530
Ronald J Liano	423 Delaware ave N. Versailles	823-46 351 2
Melton Rowell	627 Corey Ave Braddock Pa	2469 2
Kevin Thompson	538 Monongahela Ave Swissvale	241-5462
David Cybroski	1179 St Vincent dr Monroeville	373 1932
Donald R Lindsey	304 Patterson St. Mckk	824-7085
Alby E Lindsey	4023 ROSSMOOR DR WESTMIFFLIN	462-11.
Martin O Stuyko	636 W 8th Ave West Homestead Pa	15120(461-825
Frank Shay	522 mills Ave. Braddock, Pa	15104 271-9470
Joseph Wilson	1800 Patricia Lane North Versailles Pa	15137 (829-07321
Jean McAllister	314 James St Turtle Creek PA	15145
Frank Charlton	Lanagh Pa	4465482
Cathy Scott	3913 Harvey St Munhall	462-5756
David M. Pigott	3913 Harvey St Munhall	
Linda Ferrell	120 MOUNTAINVIEW W. MIFFLIN	Pitts PA 795-80
Vivian Shelton	650 Center RD	335-1883
William Bugg	643 Tartan Dr. Monroeville Pa	
Janice Perry	2616 Fairview Drive Monroeville	372-6338
King D. Williams	107 Comrie Ave. Braddock	351-1091

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James O Coleman	4215 Calhoun St. Pittsburgh, PA. 15213	371-1907
Tom Fitzpatrick	910½ CHERRY ST BRADDOCK, PA	271-802
James Cush	306 Linn St Braddock	351-0775
[illegible] Galone	809 Sherwood Rd. Pgh. 15221	371-8627
Charles C Lytle	1554 OAK ST East Pgh Pa 15112	824-6902
Ray Jendrucki	2018 Grandview Ave. N. Braddock	824-451
Mike Dunyo	1434 GRANDVIEW AVE N. BRADDOCK	823-761
Margaret Owens	1161 Harvard Rd. Swissvale	244-0725
John Mikalske	79 Arlene Dr N Versailles	678-3024
Harry Johnson	315 West Hazel Way N Homestead	462-0996
Jamie Stokes	599 Rumator Rd Wilkinsburg	244-8167
Tony Sipe	605 RENMARK AVE RANKIN	
Tony Sipe	710 School St. W. MIFFLIN PA.	
Keith Scales	7313 Woodlawn Ave. Swissvale Pa.	
D. Lowell Dunbar	523 Society Hill Monroeville, Pa.	
R Lowelidge	258 Richland Dr. Pgh. Pa. 15235	
F. L. Kuhlins	889 JoAnn Dr. N. VERSAILLES, PA. 15137	
Michael A. Zak	672 Park Ave Braddock Hills 1522	
Gary E. Turner	168 W. Fairhope St. Munhall Pa 15120	
Paul Tonzo Jr.	1129 East St Wilkinsburg Pa. 15221	
Richard A Craig	937 Fu Clair St Pgh. Pa. 15218	
Peter J Wyglendowicz	604 Greenleaf Dr Monroeville, Pa 15146	373-048
James Capec	960 Vine ST Pitcairn Pa. 15140	372-6459
George Veresky	752 6TH ST EST PITCAIRN PA 15140	
Steve Nelson	517 Coney Ave Braddock PA 15104	271-807
Pat Gazel	512 Linden Ave Pa 15221	

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George Vallus

PETITION

We, the undersigned unemployed workers, request you, as our duly elected representative to introduce a bill in our state legislature that would institute the following changes in the current unemployment extended benefits:

1. Unemployment Extended Benefits to be made available to laid off workers for 52 weeks;

2. That these extensions be guaranteed to unemployed workers without any red tape, restrictions, humiliating forms to fill out, or any other harrassment or conditions.

R. Anderson 1900 Maple St Munhall Pa 15120
Paul Petrosz
K. Thompson 378 Tall Tree Dr. Penn Hills, PA 15235
H. F. Patton 403 Rossmore Dr Wes Twp, Pa
D. M. Hampson 201 Shandevon Blvd. W Mifflin
Brucel Jay 193 W. Pittsburgh Ave Rom. M. 15213
D. M Smith 216 Caruso, Monroeville, Pa.
Joseph Butler 1550 Middle Ave Duquesne, Pa. 15145
Vince Germano 1607 Andrew St Munhall PA 15120
[illegible] 905 Hamlet Ct Monroeville PA 15146
Centerville Neville 301 Highland Ave East Pitts. Pa. 15112
Charles W Dawn 7051 Russell St Lyle. Pa. - 15208

Dennis L Harper	116 Versailles Ave N. Versailles Pa
Laurens Walker	718 RANKIN PA
Gerald V. Eisiminger	1233 Circle Dr.
David A. Micheletti	49 Anderson Ave E.P.
Lynn J. Dede	1310 Brinton Ave. N. Braddock.
James Elder	7803 Union St. Swissvale
[illegible] Stevens	Devon Hills, Pa
B L Bean	305 MONROEVILLE AVE TURTLE CREEK
[illegible] Club	930 Hammond Rd
Tom Meek	515 SUMMIT, BRADDOCK
Joseph P. Gniewisen	1439 GRANT Ave. N. BRADDOCK, PA. 15104
Robert F. Scheddo	6-A Longfellow Dr. Munhall, PA. 15120
[illegible] chael Carriga	28-B North Braddock Hgts. N. Braddock, Pa. 150
Mark C. Chiaffe	2502 Main St. Munhall PA 15120
Rosemary DeCesare	301 Highland Ave East Pgh. PA 15112
[illegible] Vosh	550 A Hamilton Dr. Pgh. Pa. 15235
Anthony Santori	RD2 Box 156 SALTSBURG. PA 15681
Richard Mercy	154 Central Ave. N. Versailles PA 15137
Richard Straub	916 Jones Ave N. Braddock, Pa
Albert W. Rose	122 Ave F. Pgh Pa 15221
George J. Vaso	2918 Brownsville Rd. Pgh.
Agnes J. Setzer	773 Cottonwood DR 15146
Joseph R. Smith	3667 Northern Pike Monroeville PA 15146
Sue McDowell	3717 old Northern Pike Monroeville Pa 15146
John Reese	3717 old Northern Pike Monroeville Pa 15146
Dawn Bonasi	432 Robinson Ave N. Braddock Pa. 15104
Leon Bradford	546 Schenley Dr Monroeville, Pa. 15146

Richard Crumpler	4063 Greenbriar Pitts 15227
Rod Mayorga	419 Mossida Blvd 15229
Clayne Lewis	111 Maple Ave 15218
Ruja Castaneda	209 Mary St Murphy Pa 15120
Bill Kraus	45 Prescott St Pitt Pa 15207
Isaiah Walker	423 Ferdinand ave on Versailles 1513.

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E. Popkiner 502 Jacktown Rd N. Versailles 829-1195
R. Anderson 1904 Maple St. Munhall 461-6264
S. Shields 904 Coalmont dr. N. Braddock 271-1398
J. Silva N Versailles
S. Crain 1013 Indiana Ave Glassport Pa 7554430
J. Hirl 2406 School st Penn Hills 15235
D. Dricco 739 Negley Ave. Trafford Pa. 15145
G. Raffaele 517 6 st Irwin Pa 15642
R. Cussimano 10217 Lemmon Dr. N. Huntingdon PA 15642
A. Belvin 1457 Pinewood Ave Irwin 15642
J. Jakula 416 Middle Ave. Wilmerding 15148
J. Berganich 175 E maryland St Munhall Pa 15120

Paul Saturcci Box 87 Wilmerding Pa 15464
Susan C. Zidarich 722 Harrison City Rd. Trafford PA 15085
Anthony M. Yuza 416 Stokes Ave N. Braddock PA. 15104
Dan Cray 414 Ridge Ave E. Pgh. 15112
Mark Jayson 3701 Bevan Rd. N. Versailles Pa. 15137
M. Kwalchik 3124 Oaks Rd. N. Versailles PA 15137
J. Baron. 712 Clairview RD Delmont Pa 15626
[illegible] B Jesali 625 BRADDOCK AVE N BRAD 15104
Willard White 16047
C. Smith 281 Thompsonville Rd McMurray Pa 15317
D Dapra 1124 Oakland Dr N Huntingdon Pa 15642
D. M. Donovan 215 Lehigh St Pgh. Pa 15218
[illegible] Babbitt 474 Ella St. 15221
Robert N. Berger 43 Berger ST Greensburg PA 15601
Tucci 963 Illinois Ave N.H. 21 PA
Don Gay 3825 EAST ST Pitts 15213 PA
[illegible] 718 ERST Pulcane Pa 15140
M. A. Ferry 613 Penn Dr. Trafford Pa. 15085
Drew Marks 1503 Grant Ave. N Brad. Pa. 15104
Brad Schultz 432 Fairmont Ave. Trafford Pa. 15085
L Miller 109 Granada DR. Turtle Creek PA
Vernon Edwards 109 E 15 Ave Homestead Pa
Jim Borland 7535 Melrose St Pgh 15218
John Fuig 810 Third n Braddock Pa 15104
Cliff Cunningham Jr 4262 2nd St Brackenridge Pa 15104
Cliff Winthrop 186 Offord Dr. McKeesport 15132

Wm J Zigmond	1307 Hancock St N Side Pa 15104	828-0448
R.W. McClelland	119 Frank Ave Whitehall PA 15120	461-7537
M. J. MATVYA	7336 PAINGTON, PLACE 15218	
MARK GROSSER	83 SPARTA DR. GBG. PA. 15601	
LEROY CLANAGAN	628 MONTEREY ST DUB PA 15110	
Eric M. Stavis	1923 Remington Drive PGH 21	
Charles W Bissell	121 Beech Rd. Pgh, Pa. 15239	
James M Spence	RD #1 Irwin Pa 15642	
Kenneth T Spence	26199	
	131 Sylvania Ave. 15235	
R. D. Arnold	RD#1 Monaca Pa 15061	
D. Mazepka	13412	

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CHARLES E. LYTLE
JOSEPH MONTEDORO
STAFF REPRESENTATIVE
xxxxxxxxxxxx
George Vallus

PETITION

We, the undersigned unemployed workers, request you, as our duly elected representative to introduce a bill in our state legislature that would institute the following changes in the current unemployment extended benefits:

1. Unemployment Extended Benefits to be made available to laid off workers for 52 weeks;
2. That these extensions be guaranteed to unemployed workers without any red tape, restrictions, humiliating forms to fill out, or any other harrassment or conditions.

Ed Haley
Henry Stranco
Dave Ciccipini
Frank Wingard 12 Meade Ave. Braddock Pa
Ernest J Vesko 12 Meade Ave. Braddock Pa
Rob R Scarl — 133 [illegible] Miller Ave Monhall, Pa
Denag Ojeda 410 LOBINGER AVE N. BRADDOCK

Vincent S. Stumbar
965-W 8th Ave
West Homestead -

Nick Dibon 525 Rosemont St. Parker 15104
Angela Kaufman 922 Rochelle Dr. N. Braddock 15104
John J Vento 1059 Forrest Ave W. Homestead 15
Edward Parker
Jeff Bryson
R.J. Vennik 4641 Woodhill Dr Munhall Pa 15120
J. Dehlin
Robert Prudlow
Richard Brooks
Leonard Brooks
Joseph Tavitelli
Joseph E Bryson
Mary Ann Kennedy
Norma L. Dixon

Dwight E. Elder
Katherine Durney
Dean E. Mathias

1-35th Street
345 FIFTH STREET

Harry F. Fisher 905 Hamlet Ct. McKees Rocks
[illegible] 910 Virginia Ave.
[illegible] 112 Red Oak Lane
[illegible] 4606 Cambria Street Monroeville
[illegible] 108 Nicholson Ave Carnegie
[illegible] 453 Kirkpatrick Rd N. East Pa
Thomas J. Donovan 1511 Wagg Ave N. Braddock
[illegible] 116 E. 16th Ave Homestead

Hoover Square
Richard C. Carlson 256 Edgewood Ave Monroeville
Edward S. Buffington 601 Castle Ave Natrona Heights Pa
Richard Hodges RD 1 204 SCHENLEY COURT PITTSBURGH 17
[illegible] 4360 VINE St CLOSED TRAFFIC
[illegible] 1615 Lakeview Rd Wilkinsburg, Pa 15221
[illegible] 6585 Frankstown Rd "
George Sylvester 601 Ballridge Ave No. Braddock.
[illegible] 1827 [illegible] No Braddock.
Fred T. Ruffing 4000 Haverford Ave West Mifflin
Joseph P. Connelly 617 18th Ave Munhall
David A. Anderson 233 EDGEWOOD Ave Pgh
Bill Campbell 726 Jefferson Rd Pgh
[illegible] 149 Dahlia St Monroeville
Bill Clark 303 12th Street Munhall
Kim Wehner 149 Dahlia St. Monroeville
Adm J. Stefanko 20 Fairhaven pl Pgh 12 Pa 15218
[illegible] [illegible]

Jerry Cuyko 602 Regency Dr Pgh 15239
Harold Sayre 506 4th St Braddock Pa 15104
Veronica Jones
21 A HAWKINS U
PRK I H P# 15104
Jacqueline Hall Pittsburgh Plaza Bldg Apt 8-3 Rankin 15104
Dorothy Cornish 123 Walnut St Pgh 15221
Isabel Mayfield 830 EAST 5TH AVE West Homestead Pa 15120

Thelma Jones 430 E Carnegie Ave Versailles Pa. 15137
Leona Henderson 533 Franklin St E. Pgh. Pa 15112
C E. Jones 109½ 7th St. Turtle Creek
George Weber Box 248 Perryopolis PA 15473
Eugene C Ackley Box 8 Perryopolis Pa 15473
Theodore Ryan PO BOX 555 Perryopolis PA 15473

[illegible] 2433 [illegible]
Helen Harrison 303 [illegible]
[illegible] 0322 [illegible]
[illegible] 202 [illegible]
[illegible] 3081 [illegible] Ogn Co. 15217
RV Bobco N Huntingdon Pa 15642
[illegible] Eastwood 105 Floyd Ave. 15218
Jan C. Mento 5847 Webster Dr. Verona Pa. 15147
MARIA ANDERSON 2129 PATHINE ST/APT. 3B PGH, PA. 15212
Bill Sinnett 1055 Evelyn Ave Sunnyvale Cal 94086
JIM CURRIE 608 LOCUST ST TURTLE CREEK, PA. 15145
FRANK KONCSAK 517 ANN ST, N. Braddock, Pa 15104
Dennis M. Miller R-534 Maple st E. Pgh. Pa. 15112
DAVE HART 108 Ivy ST Pgh Pa 15.218
Dwayne Sclaming 102 Hamilton Ave Whitaker 15120
[illegible] 2000 Jane ST W.M. 15122
Nathaniel Cornelius 343 EAST 12TH AVE HOMESTEAD
Charlotte Kyral 115 Colwell Rd. Dr. Monroeville Pa.
Michael Bjoh 176 E 10th Ave Homestead PA 15120
Al Andrews 232 Edgewood Ave. Pgh-19 Pa
[illegible] 434 Ross Hill Pgh. PA 21
[illegible] 7711 Ev[illegible] St Pgh 15. Pa.
[illegible] 3000 Forest Dr Pa
Evelyn Morrow 3000 Forest Dr. Pgh. Pa 21
[illegible] 1953 Columbia Dr. 15218
Bill HART 234 BRUNVISTA ST 15218
Rebecca Hart 108 Ivy ST Pgh Pa

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BRADDOCK, PENNSYLVANIA 15104
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Name	address
Larry Evans	916 Middle St 15212
William J. Smith	1416½ Center St 15221
Frank Kovacs	105 Seabright Place
Brad A. Bailey	Pgh 15220 Pa
Lisa M. Butler	1710 Oak Ave Turtle Creek pa 15145
[illegible]	[illegible]
Bob Burt	2500 Hyde Ave. N Versailles
Doug L. Ball	319 Locust St T.C.
[illegible]	131 Blackmore St Pgh Pa 15217
Geo Edwards	2415 W Avery Ave Swissvale 15218
Robert Kramer	221 Thistle Ave Munhall Pa 15120
Gary R. Taylor	360 Fullerton Dr W Homestead PA
Jack Walker	138 2nd Ave McKeesport Pa 15132

Charles M Dworzanin	336 Fourth STREET.	RANKIN PA. 15104
Judy M. Dobrak.	220 Hollyfield Dr	N Huntingdon Pa. 15642
Patricia Smith	1921 Wayne St	Swissvale Pa 15218
Kenneth H Dubinsky	1320 Knollwood Dr.	Monroeville Pa. 15146
Donald J Glance	2435 S. Braddock Ave	Swissvale Pa. 15218
Thomas A King	830 Buckland St.	Homestead Pa. 15120
David K Farrell	1924 Alpine Ave.	Swissvale, Pa 15218
Lynn Koell	2333 S Braddock Ave	Swissvale, Pa 15218
Kathy McCombs	1629 Ridge AVE	N BRADDOCK 15104
William Walker	620 W. 7th Ave.	West Homestead, Pa 15120
Robert J Layton	RDI Box 274	Trafford
Wayne R Hilyer	10 marion Dr.	Jeannette, Pa.
H. Hartle	823 Maple St. West Mifflin	
J. Andrejco	522-4th St.	Braddock, Pa.
Joseph Jarvi	1512 Center St.	Pgh, Pa 15221
Kent Bauer	157 Connie Cir	Braddock Pa 15104
Bill Kelly	217 Bessemer Ave.	EAST Pgh. PA 15112
ART EVANS	2057 Boggs. St.	Wilkins. PA-15221
ART LOEBWITZ	620 WEST 7TH AVE	W Homestead PA 15120
George Kurzdorfer	520 SCHOOL ST.	W. MIFFLIN PA. 15122
Joe Siano	645 Hillcrest Dr	Pgh. Pa. 15235
Ken Ross	519 VALE AVE	Pgh 15237
Lawrence Marcisin.	264 NANTUCKET DR.	PGH. PA. 15236
Frank J. McDonough	832 LINDEN AVE	E. Pgh PA
Michael D Connors	3612 Faulkman St. Rte	Marshall PA 15220
Francis R. Volk	676 Mercer St.	Turtle Creek

John Kasmirik	
Stanley Stackowski	468 Air Brake Ave Wilmerding
Matthew Sekora	1013 Martin St McKeesport
Tyrone Bank	107 Hillside Pittsburgh
Robert A Dennis Jr	P.O. Box 107 Turtle Creek Pa
Fred Bender	377 2nd Street
Harry DeFoney	9 Kenmar Dr. Pgh. 15241
Nettie Crystal	5394th St. Pittsburgh
William Hall	7312 McClure Ave Swissvale Pa
Don Cunliffe	425 Filmore Road PGH, PA 15221
Jim Imay	1706 Patrick Pl. Bethel Park, PA
Louis A. Kokoska	418-A Holland Ave. Pgh, PA 15212
Marjorie C Leslie	633 Willard Dr 15235
Nick Bird	729 O'Connell Blvd. N. Braddock
Marlene R. Silbaugh	902 Greensburg St. Port Vgh, Pa. 15112
Antoinette Minnick	821 Florence Dr Pgh 15235
Pearl Hughey	310 Kenmawr Ave, Turtle 15104
Mark [illegible]	104 Oakview Ave. Pgh. 15218
Cathryn Gallagher	W-C Twin Oaks. Pitts Pa 15235
Jennifer Lipsey	213 Ct Fairmont Ave. Trafford Pa. 15085
William Cole	515 Lodge Court Wilkinsburg

Andrew J Swiak	4726 Greensprings Ave West Mifflin	15122
Bernie Florjan	1224 Ravine ST	Munhall Pa 15120
Walter H Rauch	408 Greensburg Pike	N. Versailles Pa 15137
Nancy Lutheran	4401 Vista View Street	W Mifflin, Pa 15122
Susan Rosemeyer	535 Montview Place	Pgh. Pa 15221
Richard E. Fisher	3100 Brighton	Pgh PA 15221
James F Rose	1761 Boyle ST	Pgh Pa 15121
William A Dunbar	893 Hamnett ave	Pgh Pa 15221
David Stanford	Addison Ave	W Mifflin Pa, 15122
Jeff Ferguson	108 Maple Ave	Dravosburg Pa 15034
Bill Gaffney	166 Cogswell ST.	N. Huntingdon Pa. 15642
H. K. Benner	Aurelius St	Sewickley Pa 15218
Dorothy A Read	552 Hawkins Ave	N. Braddock Pa 15104
Tom Rowell	11th Ave	Homestead Pa.
Mark D. Stuckey	1920 Wright ST.	Wilkinsburgh. Pa.
Donald Phillips	177-A Carothers Dr	Turtle Creek, Pa.
Marcia Osterman	648 First ST	Brd Pa 15102
John Fellman	706 Blackamore	N Braddock
Mary Klemm	206 Bryan St	N. B
Charles Knoll	334 Lakeview Dr	Monroeville Pa
Judy Friend	115 Sunnyside Ave	East Pgh. Pa. 15112

Alpine Sprad	221 Ridge Ave	E. Pgh, Pa. 15112
Patricia McGrade	320 Ave. L	Pgh Pa 15221
[illegible] O'Malley	1304 Grandview	North Braddock 15104
Stewart Hackett	849 Sperry Way	Braddock Pa
Ron Conner	114 Center Ave	East Pgh Pa 15112
Lloyd T. Pilgrim	2147 Hazelton Rd	Monroeville, Pa 15146
[illegible] Ryley	3029 Lanktown	Penn Hills 15235
Robert Hall	218 6th St	Braddock Pa
Eleanor Anderson	567 Maple St.	Turtle Creek Pa. 15145
Evelyn Young	1108 Park Ave	Turtle Creek Pa. 15145
M. Clendenin	721 Broadway	E.M. Chapel Pa 15035
R J Hunter	1327 [illegible] Ave	North Braddock Pa 15104
Lena Stalnaker	1218 Uptegraff St	PGH, PA. 15218
L.J. Furlong	619 18th Ave	Munhall, Pgh. 15120
Herbert Gilpin	2024 Bolles Ave PGH 21	
Paul J Brotto	3304 Long Hollow Dr	Munhall PA 15120
Gertrude M Fuller	1551 Dale St	E Pgh Pa 15112
Kate Kitley	124 N. Lincoln Ave	Pgh 15208
Jim Montgomery	12023 Harvard Dr.	Pgh. 15235
C. L. Bonnie	1031 Kirkpatrick St.	Pgh 15104
Robert O. Long	1129 East St	Wilkinsburg 15221
Thomas P Adams	518 Hilton Rd	Verona 15147
W. Little Frame	5382 Cove Ave	Braddock 15104
Raymond Clark	120 Ave A	Pgh 15221
Thomas J. Billig	503 Atlantic Ave.	Pgh 15221
William A. Stark Jr.	606 Sunnyside Ave.	Crafton PGH. 15117
Bern Kosanke	619 Reed Ave	N.B. PA 15104

John Puc	430 Westinghouse Ave.	Wilmerding PA 15148
Harold J. Seichert	406 Saddle Lane	North Braddock PA 15104
David P. Brem	660 12th AVE	McKeesport PA 15120
Linda Tarone	205 Dorothy Dr	Monroeville PA 15146
Jerry Shaffer	2105 Monroeville Blvd	Monroeville PA 15146
[illegible]	361 N. Braddock Ave	N. Braddock, Pa 15104
Michael J Bordich	1321 Packer AVE	North Braddock 15104
Michele Markilow	515 Steward ST	TURTLE CREEK
Gino Patrick	7707 Pennsylvania Ave	Swissvale
David Hess	520 C 9th AVE	McKeesport 15120
Debra Vaughn	1-D N. Bend	Hyde Park 15104
Mona Winright	210 Camp Ave	
Sara Kramer	3408 Douglas	15668
Ronald J Martin	401 Seldom Ave	N. Braddock Pa 15104
Vicky Eyler	1416 Margaret ST	Monroeville PA 412 2935
Cordell P. Gin	308E Miami St	E McK 15035
Carl J Ritzer	120D Watson Dr.	Turtle Creek 15145
Tiffany Rehring	4108 Thomas St.	Monroeville Pa 15146
Louis Ciccio	2325 Buena Vista ST	Swissvale Pa 15218
Vito Ciarle	342	Trafford Pa 15085
Harold C Ritter	438 CHURCH ST	TURTLE CREEK, PA 15145
Ken Zoko	7583 Ecleshere ST.	Pitts. Pa. 15218
[illegible]	520 Spring HILL	Braddock, Pa 15104
[illegible]	1820 [illegible]	[illegible] Pa 15235
[illegible]	503 Sonnyfield Dr.	Monroeville PA 15146
Anthony Mellico	1005 Cliff ST	N.B.
C. Fitzpatrick	551 4TH ST	PITCAIRN, PA. 15140

Martha Knight 117 Pat Mew Wilmerding Pa 15148
Dr. J. Olin 130-3rd St. RANKIN Pa 15104
Edward J. Mancuso 113 Glenhurst Dr. 15147
GAC / SKROHE 134 CORRIE AVE. BRADDOCK 15104
Michael & Ellamae 428 McGinnis Ave Pittsburgh PA 15210
Glen Hydick 117 McGinnis Ave Pittsburgh PA 15210
Pat Bolyo 129 Ave A Pgh Pa 15221
Jan D Russell 16 Arbor St Pgh PA 15206
Cheryl Lyski 1604 Brinton Ave W. End 15104
Dennis McLaughlin 7427 Hayneroad Ave Swissvale 15218
Loretta Crossley 1626 Packer St McKeesport, Pa 15132
Ruth McElroy 999 Greensburg Pike E Pgh 15
Shirley Lange 7541 Ardmore St Swissvale
Richard Klein 307 Altavista Dr. Monroeville 15146
Jacqueline M. Thomas 40 Prospect Ave. E Pgh. Pa 15112
Jerry S. Stevenson 1111 Kirkpatrick ST. N. 15.
Samuel Smarkal 804 Mahoffey St Duq.
Paul F Schmidt 3311 Rebecca ST. MUNHALL PA
Unidentified Dawn ave Mendall PA
H L Edwards 149 Rose Ave Pgh Pa 15235
Annabell Margaret
Harry Spotz 1938 102 DOROTHY ST
Bradley Snyder 1962 LACLOSAKS EAST PGH 15112
Kenneth R Fischer 14429 Overhill Pkwy, N. Ft. Pa. 15642
Priscilla Backens 229 E 14th Ave Homestead
Russell Meyers 302 Alice St Braddock PA 15104
George V Pierce 261 Pn ST Butler PA

Lydia Hedrick 7709 Forbes St Pgh Pa 15218
D. J. McHenry 216 Kuskin Dr 15085
Annie Bradley
507 Pitcairn St
Braddock Pa
Ray Yargey 210 Conlin Ave Pitcairn Pa 15140
Walter E. Gaimm 3727 CLARK ST W. MIFFLIN PA 15122
Carol Hartley 716 Cottage Dr Monroeville Pa 15146
Elmer M. Pickel 7526 Penn Ave Wilkinsburg Pa
Teresa L. Antonik 1201 Kirkpatrick St N. Braddock, Pa.
[illegible] Dowell 1039 Logan Rd, N. Versailles Pa. 15137
Gayle Brooks 93 1/2 Talbot ave Brad. Pa
Rick Teruck 601 E. 18th AVE Munhall PA.
Ron Porter 1540 OAK ST E. Pgh.
Joe Nolan 759 VANDERGRIFT RD PGH PA 15146
Pat Halligh 764 ILLINI DR MONROEVILLE PA 15146
Peter Spahn 2510 HYDE AVE N. VERSAILLES PA 15137
Robert Cottrell 4729 WOODHILL DR. MONHALL PA 15120
John Kuzey 906 Valleyview Dr Dravosburg Pa. 15034
Steven Smelko 723 12th PITCAIRN PA 15140
Joan Alsip 424 E Carson D5
Lawrence Lucas 7101 Rebecca Dr N. Braddock 15104
Terry Seibert 7410 Tuscarora Ave Duquesne 15218
Samuel Gentry 462 E. Wright St. Eddy Ga. 15206
Alice Padilla Fourth Ave. Versailles Pa.
Dan Cole 5648 Intrepid Ave Pittsburgh 15207
Peggy Ondek 118 MONTMORENCY Ln. W. Mif. PA

Bob Kuney	13446 Penn Dr. Irwin Pa.
Lou Bevilk	1728 James St. Monroeville, Pa
J. Bodnar	811 Hilltop St. Munhall, Pa
Robert Fowler	26 Wood St Braddock Pa
Jim Kaplik	134 Glenwood Ave Verona 15147
David Jenkins	122 Beechwood Blvd Pgh, Pa 15232
Kenneth Zapf	1630 Greengrings Ave W Mifflin
Huey, Edward	4562 old williamsburg Penn Highway Monroeville, Pa 15146
Donald Boyd	1406 Fourth Ave Pgh Pa 15219
Marvin Kezar	7821 Melrose St Pgh. Pa 15218
Ray Rafalski	4024 Elizal ST West Mifflin 15122
Timothy J Ryan	1816 Bingham Avenue Braddock Hills
Frederick Hunsinger	366 Glenn Hurst East Pgh.
Donald Miller	214 Penn Ave Ext. Turtle Creek
J.B Comish	141 W Edna St Munhall
Lowell Knuckles	4346 Old William Penn Hwy Monroeville, Pa.
John Thompson	325 Palma Ave Versailles, Pa 15137
Bob Brian	420 Coal St Pittsburgh Pa. 15140
Edward Szymanski	4331 Westminster Ave Pgh. Pa 15227
Ed Bittner	719 S Trenton Pgh Pa 15221
Ray Zagurski	215 Lady Smith Rd Darragh, Pa 15625

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District 15 — Local Union No. 1219

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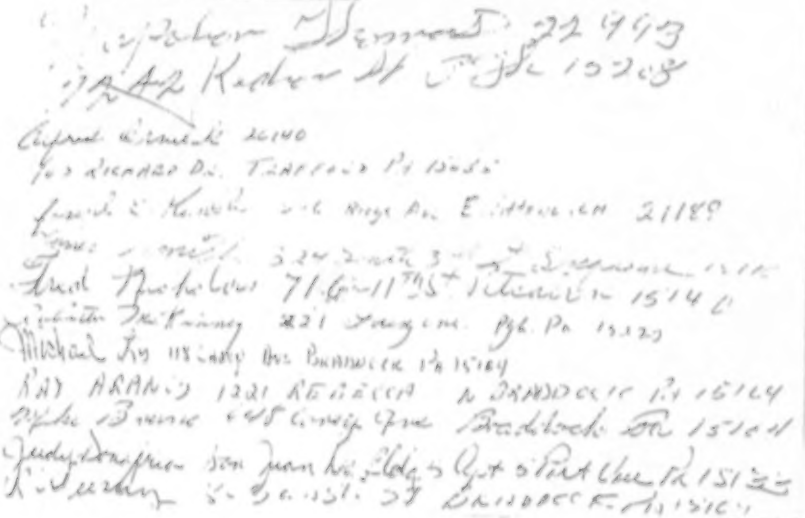

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Charles R. Frost	135 BERTHA AVE Wilkinsburg Pa
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Thos L Gardner	127 CLUBVUE Dr. W. Mifflinburg Pa
Lacy Moore Charles	9[illegible] Franklintown Rd Sqh Pa
Samuel Mancini	9[illegible] O. CLEVELAND N Braddock
Spencer L Moore	2043 Box 6644 Sky Pgh
Jesse R. Moore Jr	7224 Cr. Side St. Glen Pa
Conrad C. Trew	12615 Virginia Ave, Andover Pa
James Lee	18 Preston Ave N13
[illegible] Wm. Jr	R#7 Coolspring Mill Mercer Co.
Vernon Wardrop	Rt. 2 Box 49 Ruffsdale, Pa. 15679
[illegible] Jr. Lee	136 - Hollow Line Pgh
R. Haymaker	Washington Pa.
Clifford Pratt	335 - Nobleston Cyn NS
Edward Gladden	336 R D#1, Export
Lynn L. Gearhart	Box 23 Jeannette Penn Manor Rd 15666
Frank Halpin	322 Kenmawr Ave Turtle Creek 15104
Cleon Mitchell	1141 Potter St. Duq. Pa 15110
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Robert G. Yeoho	RD#3 Box 81 Natrona Pa 15065
C. H. Andrews	226 Rebecca McKeesport Pa 15132
Joseph C. Bozzuto	87 Somerset Ln. Pittsburgh Pa 15206
Emmanuel Kenakis	951 WILDWOOD AVE 15226
[illegible]	316 Wilson Ave Wilkinsburg 15221
Ingrid Mayhew	436 Meadowview 1522[illegible]
Ed Lorch	69-B Spruce Dr. T.C. 15145

John Bartley
JOHN J STESIK
CHAS W. HUSKIN
Eddie PEPPER
Peter Potoudy
Bruce A. Yanajura
Frank S. Hasbrouck
Mark A. Semko
James A. Reese
BOB TIFFANOFF
Chris McElwain
Joseph Jordan
Gerald Arnell
Jean L Oflock

[illegible] Court St TC
46 WILDWOOD AVE VERONA
1356 Hawkins Ave. Verona
2621 Thurston St. McKeesport
515 HAWKINS M.B.R.A.D.A.
2414 Hyndman R Monroeville
856 Glenwood Dr
551 HAWKINS AVE. N. BRADDOCK
RD2 BOX 510 VANDERGRIFT
1004 G St Rear M. B.
415 Mercer St TURTLE CREEK PA.
2002 Rhoda Ave. West Mifflin
527 Sheffield Ave N.B 15104
484 Grubb Dr.
605 Beech Dr
233 Versailles Dr. N. Versailles Pa 15137
18 Shawnee Dr Glenshaw Pa 15116
1118 KIRKPATRICK ST N. LEWICKLY 15144
196 Carriage Dr. N Huntingdon Pa
7705 Cannon St. Swissvale 15218
931 HARMONY LN. N. HUNTINGDON
135 WEST PATTY LANE MON
135 4th St Irwin Pa 15642
9430 Penguin Dr Ogle Pa
811 Westbury Rd N. VERSAILLES, PA.
ROUTE 122 WEST MONTROSE PA 16437
[illegible] WEST MONTROSE PA

Stephen D. Simon — 1211 Fallowfield Ave. W.B. 15104
Raymond Bennett — 112 Vine St. Munhall, Pa 15120

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-0-

Eugene Murray	Monroeville PA 15146
Richard L. Speicher	RD 2nd Box 411 Apollo PA 15613
Percy McCrary	1219 KRAMMOCK AVE.
Debra Kasko	1219 Rankin Pa.
David A. Obert	5856 WOODSTOCK AVE. ERIE
Dennis Sue Hall	416 Locust St Turtle Creek Pa.
Vincent Germanne	1607 McKEAN ST Munhall PA.
Kenneth J. Lopatowski	1506 McClure ST. Homestead PA.
Edward J. Lopatowski	1511 Maple St Homestead
Kenneth J. Lopatowski	151 Garden City Dr. Pittsburgh
John Conroy	542 Center St E Pittsburgh
William J. Conroy	542 Center St E Pittsburgh PA 152
James A. Bkerenbaw	2nd Wood St - Braddock 15104
Ed Josiah	11 West St Braddock, 15104
JACK (CHAS) MORGAN	42 Brick Alley McKees ROCKS 15132
Wilbert Bethel Lee	
Peggie Tilley	1219 Broad Ave
Samuel R. Brown	207 Rebecca Av. Pgh PA 15221
Craig A. Allen	26 KLINE AVE, HOOP. 15137
Charles C III McCarty	5304 Mansfield St 15224
Earl W Edwards	325 East 12th Ave Homestead
Tom Zeleski	1219 Braddock Ave
Tom Zeleski	10085 Franklin Dr N. Hunt
Edward Keane	757 FRANKLIN AVE
George Chuma	1809 Terrace St
George Keane	757 Franklin AVE
Walter Watson	620 Tate Dr. Monroeville Pa 15146

Stephen J Carle	532. 10th Ave Munhall Pa
Edward Gaston	920 LIMEKRST RD 15221
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	760 [illegible] 15221
Frank J Langhenry Jr.	515 10th ST Homestead 15146
Edward P. Hall	4354 HASTON BOARD MUNHALL 15120
Walter Kovacik	954 Hilltop St Munhall 15120
Jim Bulger	318 RAYMOND ST Pgh PA 15218
Thomas Crist	765 Cedarwood Ave Pgh Pa 15202
[illegible]	361 [illegible] Pgh 15228
Dick Kingsley	36 [illegible] Pgh. 15221
Edna M. Woods	1417 WOLF AVE. N. BRADDOCK 15104
Robert L. Shearer	288 Center Rd Monroeville, Pa.
[illegible]	1167 [illegible] Rd. Monroeville
Ethel McArthur	318 Hollerith Ave Swissvale, Pa
Wm Halbert	3740 Logans Ferry Pgh PA 15237
Charlie Hagerty	3740-I Logans Ferry Rd Pgh PA 15237
Billy L. Nicholas	755 [illegible] PIKE EXT Pgh 19112
[illegible]	[illegible] St Braddock Pa 15104
[illegible]	Mesta Line Turtle Pa 15235
Kenneth J Ackerman	339 N. 14th Ave. Homestead Pa. 15120
Ray Rusnak	1155 17th Ave Homestead PA.
[illegible]	958 Lilly Line Pgh PA 15221
John A Cope	1201 Shelton Ave Sykesville Pa 15218
Tony DeStefano Jr	4419 DRIFTWOOD DR MONROEVILLE 15146
Doug Poland	152 Avenue L Pgh PA 15221
Bob Weber	1433 Hunter Rd. Pgh PA 15237

James R. Greene	4 Pheasant Lane Elgart Pa 15627
Wilhelm Brooks	8'0 WIDE WIDTH PCH 15211
J B Mongrosal	~~BAST Pce 087~~
C.C. Mitchell Jr.	160 Brownton Pennthill-15235
John Sutton	545 [illegible] Ave. [illegible] Pa. 15221
Nancy Lucas	116 Arlington Ave W.V. Pa 15137
Donald Kendall	416 ROBINSON ST. BRADDOCK Pa 1510
Richard Hayes	426 Orchard Ave Scottdale, Pa.
Orlando Jones	1460 Jonesboro ST Wylie Pa 15221
Vera L. Boyd	12 Hillside Ave Brad. Pa 15104
[illegible] Topoga	506 Ida St Braddock, Pa 15
[illegible] Black	~~[illegible]~~ BOX 407A R.D. 7 Leechburg Pa
Peter J. Vlasnik	~~[illegible]~~ JEANNETTE PA
Fred J. Marcus	~~[illegible]~~ Pgh. 21 - PA.
[illegible] Horne	~~[illegible]~~ Pgh 15239
Tom Sierra	~~[illegible]~~ INDIANHEAD, 15446
Ernest Lucas	~~[illegible]~~ ACME PA 15610
Lawrence A Klein	~~[illegible]~~ N. HUNTINGDON PA 15642
Tony Lorigo	~~[illegible]~~ 200 Sylvan Ave N. VERSAILLES, Pa 15137
Jessica Williams	712 MILLER, AVE. 15104 North Braddock, Pa
Ken Hodge	567 Jeannette Circle N. Braddock 15104
Rena Mae Brooks	West Newton, Pa 15089
David Parsons	7500 Ellsmere St. Cpt. Swissvale Pa 15218
Jan Allen	615 JONES AVE. W. Mifflin 15122
Lindy O McConnell	210 Frank St.
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Raymond A Ramos
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111 5th St. Braddock Pa
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310 Holland Ave Braddock

324 Belgrave St. Pgh
132 College Park Dr Monroeville
310 Biddle Ave Pgh 15221
14 E. Murray Dr.
1807 Hurst Ave
N. Versailles PA 15137
8031 Thomas St.
VERONA, PA. 15147
501 Kennedy Twp Turtle Creek Pa
1728 Washington Ave Braddock Pa

Senator HEINZ. While Mr. Pigman is coming up here, let me invite our next witness, Carolyn Clark, to come to the microphone.

STATEMENT OF CAROLYN CLARK, MON VALLEY UNEMPLOYED STEELWORKERS COMMITTEE

Ms. CLARK. Mr. Chairman, my name is Carolyn Clark, and I was employed at the Clairton Works up until November 26, 1981. It is my third layoff in 2 years. Contrary to some of the statements being made here about the husbands with wives, working two jobs, I am a mother raising children without a husband. OK. And the unemployment, being laid off, I mean it is very senseless to me. OK. I cannot understand it. I do not have any answers. And the only thing I would like to say is I think the job search should be stopped, because I have a part-time job which I try and participate in that, and I have training as well.

Now, I have to leave my training on this job, OK, in order to go out and do work searches every week.

Senator HEINZ. That does not make any sense at all.

Ms. CLARK. But last year I had a job, and my checks being 5 weeks late and due to the situation of not receiving money, I could not go to job in which I had been employed, and I was penalized and had to have money recovered from my check. OK. So this year I get a job, I do not miss going to work, I have not missed signing up or anything because I will not be able to get my employment—please bear with me because when I have to get up here and fight for my children, my security as far as my home, including my home, I get very nervous.

Senator HEINZ. Let me tell you something. This does not apply to you, I do not believe, but they say that the human mind works with great perfection and keeps getting better as we grow up, except on one occasion: When we get up to speak.

Ms. CLARK. Thank you.

Senator HEINZ. But it is not true of you.

Ms. CLARK. Thank you.

Senator HEINZ. So do not worry.

Ms. CLARK. OK. I would like to further go on and say in my situation as being a mother and a steelworker—I want to go on and continue with the speech because I have so much built up in me, and if I get off track, then this will be really senseless to me. OK. I will keep on track.

VOICE. You are going good, Carolyn. Doing good.

Senator HEINZ. You are doing good.

Ms. CLARK. Today I am representing—I hope I am representing—all of us from the Mon Valley Unemployed Steelworkers Committee, and I wish to thank you for the opportunity to stand here and describe the sad situation and long-term unemployment that we have in our region.

And I would also like to remind everyone in the room who is not a part of this Mon Valley committee who has brought forth this meeting, this senatorial meeting, with Senator Heinz and Senator Moynihan, to please sign up on your way out.

The basic position of our committee is that we need unemployment compensation until we are called back to our old jobs.

Or until we find new livelihoods. Further, we should not be taxed on the small compensation that we will be receiving.

Now, this is where I was to leave in about my own situation, which seriously I do not think it would be, you know, very good. I said what was on the top of my text, and I think I had better leave that alone.

One gentleman I would like to point out in here——

Senator HEINZ. No, I do not mind, and I think it might be valuable if you tell us how you feel, because we have a lot of statistics.

Ms. CLARK. OK.

Senator HEINZ. You have to get through to a lot of people down in Washington, D.C., both in Congress and in the administration. I was referring to one earlier, Mr. Cogan, and he is just the tip of the iceberg, unfortunately, of a bunch of people who do not understand what is going on in this country. We need to hear from the heart, not just from the head.

Ms. CLARK. OK. Well, what I really want to say is, in order, I am not putting self first; I am coming here, you know, for the committee as a whole and the whole Mon Valley area. Then, if anything, I touch on this, that I feel I want to report if there is any time left over.

There is a gentleman here by the name of Mr. Joe Mullins [phonetic], and he is from Homestead. He is on a benefit for 2 months. He has two children. He is a 10-year veteran of the mills. And he cannot even pay his mortgage. OK. These are the circumstances which we are affected by. And I do not mean to just use Mr. Mullins, but I know of his situation, as well as a whole lot of other people. And if I started naming, I could go practically, you know, around the whole room. So I just wanted to touch on that.

I wanted to make the point that we are not talking only about a few instances of misery and hardship, but a thousand specific cases like his in our valley. Not only are individuals affected, but the entire community are being crushed beneath the dark blight of depression. Our hopes, our dreams, our homes, and our families, a wealth of skills and creativity are being thrown away. Thousands have lost their jobs, but thousands more have lost their future.

I have a letter here that the food bank representatives has asked me to read to you. This is on behalf of the Food Bank Committee that has gone out and brought help, brother to brother. OK. It is the unemployed steelworkers.

The Mon Valley Unemployed Committee is the sponsor of one of the Food Banks in the area. Homestead has also been operating their own for several months. And after a large and successful rock concert for the unemployed steelworkers, the whole committee is getting behind us to help as well.

Our Food Bank operates through the St. Peter's Church in McKeesport. In March of this year we started out distributing to 180 families. In July the number has risen to as high as 860 families. As the summer wears on, we expect more families to be seeking help. Food Banks are not really supposed to be the answer to our problems here. Distributions cannot be relied on for balanced meals. We can only provide supplementary food help. We take aid collections, hold benefits, but we are "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

There is less and less income coming into our communities for us to divide among ourselves. Our working brothers and sisters have been generous, but instead of them sharing their wealth, we are sharing our poverty. The Food Banks in our areas are making as full use as possible of the surplus foods stockpiled by the USDA.

We have several requests to make to this committee: One, USDA food distributions are now limited to only three every 6 months per family. Every family which is going hungry needs at least double that amount;

Two, from our investigation we have found that the surplus sugar, flour, peanut butter which the USDA supplies to the institutions is not available to the Food Banks such as ours. We currently have received only dry milk, butter, and cheese. We want access to the whole range of surplus food available. We are hungry in our homes now. Do not wait to feed us and our children. We need food for people, not just institutions.

You cannot listen to the testimony of that many, I know, except within the streets. So I am trying to generalize the best I can.

You have heard of the big numbers of unemployed nationwide, and in Pennsylvania. You know that the number of people running out of all benefits is growing rapidly. It is fast approaching a million people. These folks are taxpaying citizens who are now losing everything they have built in their lifetimes. Do not tell us we must lose more.

A lot of people do not even have bread to put on the table, and when they do it does not matter if they drop it because there is no butter on either side.

President Reagan might as well be the Queen of France telling the starving people, "Eat cake." There was a saying from the last Great Depression that goes like this: "We'd have some ham and eggs. If we had some eggs—if we had the ham."

The Reagan administration reads the same statistics as the Senators. You know how badly off we are. If you turn your backs on us, if our Government ignores our direct needs, if we are to continually sacrifice on the altar of some abstract economic theory, a theory which says we must accept poverty and traumatic changes in our lives to fix this economic system, then we are represented by criminals.

This is a shocking experience for all steelworkers. We believed in the myth of secure steel jobs. We were led to believe it. And today we are taking a long, hard look at those who led us. We thought we could buy a house, own a car or two, and accept a reasonable debt to assure a reasonable standard of living in the present, and know that there would be some security as we grow old.

Those myths are shattered. With no good jobs to return to, no valuable skills with which to land other decent jobs, we face the humiliation of being refused work at McDonalds. In Pittsburgh we already have experienced long-term unemployment. It is obvious we face more of the same, whether the mills are modernized or not. Our jobs are being exported or abandoned. It is not so much the imports that scare us. American workers can produce with the best in the world. But we see the U.S. companies exporting the money we have made for them to build and improve factories overseas.

Then they import the goods to themselves. While the companies make out like bandits on both sides of the ocean, we lose. And what are the solutions we have proposed? The companies want to lower our standards of living even more. They want to take a bigger cut out of our hides after we have suffered years of income erosion from inflation.

Let me understate the case: We do not like this. Our steel union leaders take that message to the companies when they told them to

"Go pound salt." But we expect the companies to try taking away what we have earned.

What about our Government leaders? From the top, from Reagan and his high-paid representative, John Cogan at the Department of Labor, we hear the same callous attitudes echoed.

We are pleased that you sent the chamber of commerce packing last Thursday. And the Finance Committee chairman, Senator Dole, was right in suggesting Mr. Cogan ought to worry about unemployment himself.

When Reagan and his pals say that their cuts in social services and in welfare are a savings to the Government, they are just blowing smoke. What is the social cost to America of the thousands thrown into poverty and millions more disillusioned with their country?

What is the price Mr. Reagan hangs on the increased family violence, the greater abuse of drugs and alcohol, the increases in theft and suicide? This administration supposedly holds the family in high regard—but is destroying families, smashing them against the rock of hard times.

We keep hearing that the bottom of this depression has been reached. Wonderful. But we have heard that before. And even if it is true this time, what are we to do while we wait? When the rate of unemployment steadies, it may give consolation to President Reagan, but for the millions of unemployed, it is meaningless.

No matter which way the economy is moving, it cannot be hurt by providing survival money to the unemployed. If there really is a recovery, then a lot of us will be going back to work and not drawing all of that unemployment compensation benefits due us. The government will be saving money and be getting taxes from us again. If we do not go back to work, then unemployment compensation may help us keep our heads above the water.

Our resolution to our depression focuses on three things: One, income protection for everyone to maintain our families and keep the economy running at least at current levels; two, save our homes from foreclosure, renters from eviction, and our utilities from being shut off. It is summer now, but the misery and death of a winter without heat is only months away for many people.

And finally and most important, three: jobs. We know that many of our old jobs are not going to return. The issue now is finding new ones. We charge our representative with the task of providing public jobs at decent wages as a short-term resolution. And we expect our government and the companies who would abandon us with the task of guaranteeing long-term employment and retraining necessary to prepare us.

Now, in closing, I want to expand on the last two paragraphs. OK. I was laid off, and I went to get unemployment. OK. I live in a federally subsidized housing plan. Your rent is supposed to be 25 percent of your income. Now, I am speaking on behalf of the people who have rent increases.

Senator HEINZ. Yes.

Ms. CLARK. You know, due to their situation of being unemployed, you know, they are throwing these things at us. Well, I am not a dummy, but I want you to know how the system works. And if we do not get out as steelworkers and fight, get out as parents,

mothers raising children, you will not beat the system. And when I say it that way, I want to tell you just what happened with me.

We had this rally down Pittsburgh. Thank God for the rally. The next week I found out my rent was going to go down. Now I am employed at the place who was raising my rent, who had no business, you know, raising it. And I mean I am just so filled up, I do not know if I am really, you know, touching on anything, but my circumstances is all based on my unemployment, and due to unemployment I am in a real thick situation. I do not want this job, but I have to take it, or I do not get any food or rent paid for my children.

Senator HEINZ. Please do not leave, Mrs. Clark. When did you first get unemployed?

Ms. CLARK. I was unemployed the first time November 1980.

Senator HEINZ. November 1980.

Ms. CLARK. Yes.

Senator HEINZ. And then what happened after November 1980? Did you find another job? Did you get into a job training program? What happened to you after that?

Ms. CLARK. My first time—that is not the first time I have ever been laid off, because I did work for Mr. Gaydos, so that was my first encounter of unemployment, OK; signing up, that is.

Senator HEINZ. Now, at that point, you were eligible for unemployment compensation, though?

Ms. CLARK. Right. Yes. Yes.

Senator HEINZ. Regular basic benefits?

Ms. CLARK. So I did know that all you do is go to sign up. Now, when I went to United States Steel, I knew that, you know, after you get laid off, you have to go and sign up for unemployment. But unfortunately, I applied for a seasonal job before I got laid off. OK. And the job came—well, the checks were late. And I went on anyway and I explained to the woman at the department store where I was working that my checks were late and due to the fact I did not have transportation, my windshield had to be repaired, my transmission went, and I mean I am expounding on all this just because a lot of us have had problems with cars, getting to go look for jobs and everything.

But I was penalized and I had to pay back 5 months of $95 unemployment. So no one knows the real score if they read the newspaper about me getting evicted from my place. It was due to the fact that my unemployment was being recouped by the State to take back that $595. So I had to live off $121 a week with a 20-year-old and a 17-year-old and rent being $361. So that is why I keep bringing up this issue, you know.

Senator HEINZ. Now, I want to be clear for the record on those numbers. Your rent was $361 a month?

Ms. CLARK. $361.

Senator HEINZ. Your take-home was $484 a month; is that right?

Ms. CLARK. From unemployment?

Senator HEINZ. Well, no, you mentioned $121 a week.

Ms. CLARK. No. That was my rent—I mean that was my check.

Senator HEINZ. That was your check?

Ms. CLARK. Yes. That is what my checks were a week.

Senator HEINZ. That was your UC check. So you had somehow to get by on about $125 a month after you paid your rent; is that right?

Ms. CLARK. Yes, sir.

Senator HEINZ. That is about $30 a week. And you have got two teenage kids?

Ms. CLARK. Yes, sir.

Senator HEINZ. That will not even keep them in potato chips.

Ms. CLARK. OK. But that is to point out the reason why the job I have now, I have been looking for jobs, OK, this search for jobs is really, I want to tell you, it is really the pits because you go look for jobs, your check is late. Now this time my checks were 5 weeks late. I just received them 2 weeks ago. OK. Five checks behind.

And I asked the lady, what if I cannot go job-searching? OK, I have a car, but you tell me how you can run a car 5 weeks with gas with no money? I have good parents and I have good friends, but I have just about borrowed, begged, and had my hand out enough.

Senator HEINZ. Your example is a very good one for the committee to know about and the Congress to know about. It is sad that in a great country like ours you and so many others are reduced to——

Ms. CLARK. Yes, it is OK for Congress——

Senator HEINZ [continuing]. You and so many others who have worked all your lives or tried to work all your lives are reduced to trying to avoid being beggars. I think it is terrible. And I thank you for your testimony here today.

And I would like to have Peter Eritano [phonetic] of Steelworkers 1211 to join us at the table. He is going to be after Bill McHenry and standing in for one of our other people who could not make it.

May I ask Bill McHenry please to proceed?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM McHENRY, LOCAL UNION 1557, UNITED STEEL WORKERS UNION

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chairman, Congressman Gaydos, distinguished guests and all the panelists, and most importantly, the unemployed, my name is Bill McHenry. Until 8 months ago I worked at United States Steel's Clairton Works. I represent the Mon Valley Unemployed Steelworkers Committee.

But I am not alone in being under the gun. In fact, many of our friends, relatives, and neighbors are already hit harder. You heard testimony about long-term job loss, over 300,000 steelworkers who have no jobs. There are probably about 35,000 just here in Pittsburgh.

How are these people doing? Or I should say, how are we doing? First let me touch on my personal behalf. My family and thousands of others are sinking into this fear. There are thousands of young, healthy, and able-bodied people sitting idle for months, and some, years. Just what effect do you think this is having on our country?

September is almost upon us, and I am trying to figure out how I can afford school clothes and shoes for my children. They have a very nasty habit of growing, by the way. I am also hoping that I am not too wealthy, by Mr. Reagan's standards, for my children to

possibly qualify for the free or possibily reduced lunch programs at school, if Mr. Reagan has not already cut that money.

Without some type of extension, there will be no Santa this year because I will have exhausted all of my benefits by then. Would you care to come to my elaborate $15,000 home and explain to my children why it takes so long for you people to decide on such an important issue as this?

Another thought before I continue on with the testimony here. It is very hot and muggy around here, by the way, if you noticed here in the hall. When you fly back to the District of Columbia in your air-conditioned plane and drive in your air-conditioned car back to your air-conditioned office, there are a few people just like myself here that possibly do have a small air conditioner in their bedroom or living room or whatever. They just cannot afford the electricity to run it.

I will continue on with the testimony. There aren't any hard statistics in that area, but as the Philadelphia unemployment project told you Thursday in Washington, 1,000 people each week in Philly run out of their benefits and in five counties around Philadelphia the number is 4,000. Teenagers in that city now compete with their elders for the choicest garbage cans to scavenge. We'll send you the Pittsburgh figures next, but believe me, it won't look any better than in our sister city.

We could review all the national figures, like the figure from Senator Heinz that 630,000 have exhausted their benefits. In January of 1982 it was 8,500. But those figures only begin to touch on the human misery we see deepening all around us. We are not numbers, by the way.

The Mon Valley Unemployed Steelworkers Committee is one of many organizations of unemployed people, and like the groups in Philadelphia and elsewhere, we have formed to fight for our right to survival. And I am talking about the survival of communities as well as individuals and families.

We have established several foodbanks—Homestead has another—where we share the starvation and do the best we can to get by 1 day at a time. We also set up a hotline operation to refer unemployed workers to the few remaining or uncut social programs. Believe me, this has been an eye opener.

We have watched programs for the jobless disappear faster than the jobs—and just when we need those programs the most.

For example, at a time when legal advice is desperately needed on bankruptcy, mortgage foreclosures and other debt problems, the Neighborhood Legal Services program has been severely cut so that it can only handle emergencies, even its tougher financial qualifications. The Federal Government made that decision, by the way.

Now, you have to be losing your home to get advice from these people, when it is already too late.

Or how about the income energy assistance program? This program is administered by the State, but we face the same philosophy in Harrisburg as we do in Washington. As of May there was money to continue this program, but Thornburgh did not want to grant the employees of this program any seniority rights, so he cut the program and laid the temporary State workers off.

Who does he think he helped by doing this? Pennsylvanians? Out of politeness, I won't say what I think about this. But I will let that to yourself to think about.

Thornburgh, Reagan, and you gentlemen don't have to deal with this daily with the pitiful phone calls from people who start off asking for help with bills and wind up asking how they can cope with wives or husbands who are at wit's end. They want a handle on how to get through these times with their families intact. What can we say to them? We try to help them find counseling and reassurance. But this is not enough when it's the pressures of job loss and hopelessness which continue to aggravate the problems.

I get so damned aggravated sometimes. We keep trying, though. And maybe anger is better than giving up.

We plan on surviving. That is why we are doing everything we have been. That is why we are here today, in fact. So let us take a look at a few things.

First, survival income. Unemployment compensation is not income that will support a family, but it is critical in helping people get by temporarily. You have copies of our own proposed legislation on an unemployment extension. I refer you now to that.

No one, including Reagan, if he were honest about himself with himself, is saying the economy will really pick up. If and when it does, a very large number of industrial workers will not have jobs to go back to by that time. We need unemployment compensation that will continue until we get jobs. The 65-week total is just a minimum. It is our hope that things will pick up before those weeks have passed by.

President Gerald Ford enacted this in 1974 recession, in 1982 we are in a damned depression now.

Another thing, we cannot accept funding our extension, our extension by increasing the tax on what unemployment benefits we already receive. It is intolerable that the little we get now is taxed at all. Where in the hell will we find the money next April 15? A lot of us will still be unemployed and those who have gone back to work will still be trying to catch up and get out of the damned hole that they have already been put into.

When we hear a phrase "revenue neutral," we know it is just a fancy way to say, "Take it out of our damned asses." We have sacrificed all we can. And it is now just one group of workers, not just steelworkers and autoworkers who need help. All unemployed steelworkers must be given every possible extension.

The House and Senate version of the extension bill all limit who can collect. Many people ran out of benefits last winter and cannot meet the January 1982 cutoff. Many of us had our claims expire before the full amount of existing extended benefits. The qualification requirements must cover everyone if they are to be equitable.

Then there is the trigger mechanism. Sure. I believe this was raised by Reagan's man Cogan last Thursday in your hearing, as you know. There are some pretty complex complications involving a determination of which States can have unemployment compensation extensions. Those calculations apparently don't include a factor for reality, I guess.

Even with the mass unemployment in this country, only 29 States have qualified for extended benefits program. When the trig-

ger requirements go up on September 25, somewhere between 18 and 20 of those States will be off all extensions.

Senator Moynihan can appreciate this, since New York is not triggered on it at all.

Today the State of Maryland triggers off. There are thousands of unemployed steelworkers at the Bethlehem mill in Baltimore, outside Baltimore. Like the unemployed steelworkers at Bethlehem and Lackawanna, N.Y., they have all received the benefits available to Pennsylvania's Bethlehem unemployed in Johnstown. Is this equitable?

We have a national economy, and we damned well need national, as well as regional, triggers.

And what about the trigger itself? It is not just the Northeast that's hurting. Kentucky and Louisiana, recently triggered off. But Arkansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Indiana, and Delaware are triggered off. They will soon be joined by Illinois, South Carolina, Tennessee, and others.

What does it mean to trigger off? With 20-percent unemployment in November of 1981, Michigan went off extended benefits for 3 winter months. That sounds a lot like being too sick so the doctor takes you off medication to let you die, is what it sounds like. It is too bad you are not holding hearings on compassion.

However, at the old trigger number of 4.5, it took a Government calculated unemployment rate of 6 percent in 1972 and in 1974 it took 8 percent. In 1981–82 it had to reach almost 10 percent. Why is this? Well, the number does not take into account people with no benefits left, and it does not even count people actually collecting extended benefits among the unemployed.

Maybe we should call this Government by mirror, because there certainly are some tricks being played on us. And finally, we have a problem in Pennsylvania called forced work search. The Federal requirements for systematic and active work search have become a weekly harassment. People spend time and their little bit of money looking for nonexistent jobs. This is bullshit. This only serves to disqualify people who mess up the bureaucratic requirements. It must stop now. It has got to stop.

To be specific, we support Senator Moynihan's trigger bill to the extent they cover some of these problems. But we must drop that intricate and deceitful IUR trigger and simply go by the straight unemployment rate. Do not increase the trigger requirements in September. Remove the requirements that every year must be 20 percent worse than the last.

Senator Heinz' bill looks like about the House version except for the funding mechanism. We applaud the funding of this extension from general tax revenues but wish the Senator would be more specific on how such funding is to be done.

Senator HEINZ. Bill, let me solve your problem. It is to be done through general revenues, like we usually do, like the last three times we have created an extended benefits program. Second, the bill freezes the trigger. We do not allow the trigger to go from 4 to 5 percent.

And third, we change this crazy counting formula where we do not count the people who have exhausted their basic benefits, which just does not make any sense at all: it pretends that there is

no unemployment when there is unemployment, which makes about as much sense as standing on your head in a snowstorm so that your feet do not get cold.

Mr. McHENRY. We need help now. We do not need words of support. We have had a surplus of them, and they do not supply the minimum daily requirements of anything. Really. I mean you cannot eat them.

When we were down to see Senator Heinz a couple of years ago with a few thousand petitions, you said you would support us then. But then we saw the papers indicating you worried more about the tax on business than the petitions we brought down to you.

We understand you voted for all the 1981 Federal unemployment compensation cuts, including the removal of the national trigger. You did not help us at all. We are trying again today. Our patience is wearing thin. Your help is our right.

Get a good bill in the budget you are working on so that Reagan cannot veto it. Finance Committee Chairman Robert Dole must be convinced that the issue on unemployment compensation is part of the conference committee work. Extensions must take effect immediately.

We expect you to actively fight for our interests. For if you cannot give us representation in our own Congress, then we will have to seek remedies on our own.

We do not want trouble, Senator. We want our jobs, homes, families, and communities. The ball is in your court now. Thank you.

Senator HEINZ. I would like to call on another very famous person who has gotten a lot of coverage lately, Pete Eritano, president of USWA 1211. We have all heard about his tremendous efforts down at the Aliquippa local where he has his working members—unfortunately—having to work to go and contribute to a food bank, which should not be necessary in this day and age. He had a recent conversation with somebody whose name has been mentioned—taken in vain, you might say—here a few times today.

Pete, let me first of all, just as a fellow citizen, thank you for what you are doing for your fellow citizens. It is tremendous.

Mr. ERITANO. Thank you, Senator Heinz. I would like to thank you and Senator Moynihan for both taking the time and the concern for showing up today and listening to us and our problems, and also extending why we feel that we should have extended unemployment benefits. I guess that is why we are here today. That is what it is all about.

Up in town, Beaver Valley, everything I hear today is exactly the same as Beaver Valley, only we have one more thing. I do not know about the facts and stats, but I think our unemployment is around 18 percent. Crucible Steel, what the coal industry is doing to them—and I know you have been involved with that—is a disgrace and a dishonor for this country.

We have 4,500 people out there, virtually out on the streets, with no promise of ever coming back. Them alone should be enough reason to have extended unemployment benefits. We have Bethlehem Structural Steel shut down; we have American Bridge totally on layoff, 4,000 people, my local, totally on layoff indefinitely.

And with Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. telling the people: We do not know when, if ever, you are coming back. We do not know if

you will have a plant to come back to. And if something is not done soon, there will be no Jones & Laughlin, there will be no United States Steel, there will be no Bethlehem Steel.

And we pick up the papers every night and we read, we listen to the news, and we keep hoping and waiting, and we try stopgap measures like food funds and food banks and petitions and marches through Pittsburgh and marches on Washington, D.C. But nothing is getting home.

I had the honor, the privilege, to talk with the President of the United States. I do not believe in his philosophies, I do not believe in his policy. I was glad he had the opportunity to focus on the Aliquippa, Beaver County, and western Pennsylvania unemployment, and what we have to do to just try to eat.

I think, if anything, he knows we are here and the voices are going to get louder and louder and louder. It seems like everybody knows about our plight, but the Senators, the Congressmen, and our President, because they are not doing anything, they are the only ones that can do anything for us.

Dan Rather came to Aliquippa because he knows the plight of the steelworkers, and he focused in on the steel industry and he focused in on one of our unemployed steelworkers, whose wife was giving testimony over nationwide television that her husband is making $66 a week, and he is now trying to subsidize his family by trying to cut hair in his house. But there is nobody that has money to get haircuts any more. So I am going to long hair, too.

There is nobody—in my family alone, my two sons are unemployed. My daughter is unemployed, and she is the youngest. She is 18. My two brothers-in-law are unemployed, three cousins unemployed, from a family that has worked all their life, never received charity. That is a shame, in the United States of America.

I would like somehow to get down to those people down there in Washington, D.C., through the Senate Finance Committee. We have to impress upon them that we cannot wait any longer. Reagan heard that from me: We cannot wait any longer. We cannot wait 1 month, we cannot wait 2 months. The benefits have run out for a lot of our people in Aliquippa.

The wives call me daily, telling me horror stories about finance companies and about utility companies who do not care, and about their car being repossessed, and about their medical benefits and hospitalization benefits that have run out. And they do not even have enough gas to get to a store, because they do not have public transportation like they used to have in the old days, when you could maybe hitch a ride or on a bus or a streetcar. We do not even have that in this day and age.

So somebody down there has got to be listening to us. Somebody has got to hear the cries of the steelworkers. Like I said, western Pennsylvania, everybody knows our problems. Dan Rather put it out to the country now. They know our problems.

I think now we have to reach one more area, and that is where it counts, Washington, D.C. Those Senators down there and those Congressmen down there, if Reagan is not going to do it then they must. They must take the ball from him and say: Ronald, the game is over. You had your chance. Your policy is not working. The country is in moral decay. The jobless rate is increasing.

Even business—14,000 businesses went under in the first half of 1982. The small businessman, who employs something like 55 percent of all those employed, are being driven out.

For who? Conglomerates like LTV's, Colt's? Who? Who is going to benefit? Is there a world market? Is there no more loyalty in companies to the United States? Is there no more loyalty to the American public, to the American workingman?

This country did not become great until their workingmen formed unions and made the purchasing power for corporations to be able to sell their goods, and that is when it became great. Now they are doing the exact opposite. They are taking the purchasing power from us. They are driving us back to poverty, to the depressions of the 1929's and 1930's.

And we are saying, Senator, that you carry our story back for us, and you tell our people that hearings like this are great and that if something is not done—especially Mr. John Cogan, who said we should go on relief if we cannot get unemployment benefits. Well, we do not want to go on relief. We are proud, we are strong, and we want to work. Contrary to what the people down there may think, we want to work.

So for us people down in Beaver County and the Beaver Valley, in the Crucible, Midland, and B&W's and Armco's, Jones & Laughlin, American Bridge's, we want you to take our story back, and do a good job.

Thank you.

Senator HEINZ. Your message is not only heard and listened to; it will be delivered by me personally, as it has on a few other occasions.

We want to thank you for all the good work that you are doing, too. We appreciate it.

Mr. ERITANO. Thank you, Senator.

Senator HEINZ. Our last three witnesses—I see John Remark sitting down there, wondering if he would ever get to testify—are in fact: John Remark, representing, among other things, the Allegheny County Labor Council, the transit workers; Leo Bigley of the plumbers; and Jeff Schneider, who has come down from Brackenridge, 1196, as I remember.

Where are the other two?

John, why do you not go first, if you do not mind?

STATEMENT OF JOHN REMARK, VICE PRESIDENT, ALLEGHENY COUNTY LABOR COUNCIL

Mr. REMARK. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and other distinguished guests, and unemployed steelworkers and those of other unions who are here today. There has been many, many statistics talked about so far. I have a few other ones I would like to throw out. Believe me, it will not be long.

The grim economic facts of our recession, as well as projected effects which can be foreseen for the rest of this year, have led the labor movement to an intensified campaign for economic relief for the American workers. The following facts give reasons for this:

During 1982, more than one-quarter of the work force, nearly 30 million workers, will suffer some unemployment, and half of all

workers will feel the direct impact of the recession through job loss, cutting hours, and earnings. In the past 10 months, unemployment compensation benefits have run out for more than 2 million jobless workers.

In 1982, the reductions in jobless benefits will result in more than a million jobless workers who exhaust regular benefits getting no extended benefits or having their benefits reduced. In 1983, the reduction of extended unemployment benefits will shut off completely or reduce benefits to more than 3 million jobless workers.

The number of jobless reached a 44-year high in April of 1982. That number was 10,307,000 workers unemployed. The percentage of jobless reached a 1941 high in April 1982 of 9.4 percent. Today it is over 10 percent.

The number of discouraged workers, the unemployed who have stopped looking for work in despair of finding any at all, reached an all-time high of 1,339,000 as of April of 1982. The number of persons working part time who would prefer to work full time reached an all-time high of 5,834,000 in April of 1982. Today that number has increased also.

The number of business failures in 1981 soared to over 17,340, the highest in 20 years. An important figure, one that rose due to unemployment, is the percentage of the loan deficiency rate. It stands at 1.21 percent in February of 1982, the highest in 17 years. This rate, Mr. Chairman, is the rate which explains the reason that homes are lost by unemployed workers.

Among the 10 States in the country with the highest joblessness rate, Pennsylvania ranks within the top 8. The jobless industry rates are as follows: In the construction industry as of April of 1982, the unemployment rate was 19.4 percent. In manufacturing, as of April of 1982, the unemployment rate was 11.3 percent. In transportation, the employment rate was 7 percent. In agriculture, 14.6 percent. And in yesterday's "Wall Street Journal," the amount of unemployed steelworkers published was over 100,000.

The facts as I have stated indeed show that unemployment has affected the Nation's work force, whether they are unionized or whether they are not. They are still affected. Every worker is looking for the economic turnaround preached by the Reagan administration, so that he or she may begin to work again.

The provisions in Senate bill 2550 are direly needed to weather out the storm we are in. The additional 13 weeks of UC can really make the difference between possible loss of vital and necessary needs of today's workers and their families. Among these needs we are speaking of basic money to pay life insurance premiums, money to pay Blue Cross and Blue Shield premiums which have been terminated, and house payments, along with food payments.

We fully support Senate bill 2550 and we applaud you, Senator Heinz, for your understanding of the unemployment crisis as it is today. We intend to work a full passage of this bill, and I thank you for the opportunity to appear before this panel today. May I wish you all a pleasant weekend?

Senator HEINZ. I would like to ask Leo Bigley to come forward.

STATEMENT OF LEO BIGLEY, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE, PLUMBERS LOCAL NO. 27

Mr. BIGLEY. Senator Heinz, Mr. Nick Stipanovich, building representative of the Pittsburgh Building and Construction Council, was scheduled to testify before you today on behalf of all the construction workers in western Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, because of a previous commitment Mr. Stipanovich cannot be here today.

He requested I represent him, and my name is Leo Bigley and I am a business representative with the Plumbers Local Union No. 27 and a delegate to the council.

Needless for me to mention, the unemployment in the construction industry has reached alarming proportions, not only in our area but across the State and the Nation as well. Even though it seems like a construction boom in the Pittsburgh area at the present time, I assure you that the unemployment rate among construction workers far exceeds the 11.1-percent unemployment rate in the Pittsburgh labor market area.

What is more alarming is that a large percentage of the unemployed are long-term unemployed, and are about to exhaust their regular State extended unemployment compensation benefits. Thousands upon thousands have already exhausted all of their benefits. These unemployed workers are desperate and are looking for work. They are not looking for handouts. They are hard-working men and women who have contributed to the growth of this area and to the Nation.

Since its inception as a national insurance program for the working men and women of this Nation in 1937, unemployment compensation benefits has provided only partial wage replacement to the workers who are temporarily unemployed through no fault of their own. But, just as important, unemployment compensation benefits provide economic support to the business community, as these benefits are quickly used to pay for sustaining life.

Unemployment compensation benefits, therefore, protect both the worker and the local business community from financial hardship caused by unemployment. Charles Lieberth, then secretary of the Pennsylvania Labor and Industry, made a survey in March 1980 throughout the 101 unemployment compensation offices in Pennsylvania on how the unemployment compensation benefits were used by the claimants.

Within 72 hours after receiving their weekly benefits, the weekly benefits were pumped back into the local community as follows: 18½ percent was spent for food; 16 percent was spent on transportation, both private and public; 13½ on utilities; 16 percent on rent; 10½ percent on insurance premiums; and 8 percent on installment payments; the rest, or 12½ percent, on medical, clothing, other home needs other than food, et cetera.

We urge you and your fellow Members of the Senate to pass this proposed legislation.

Also, Senator, sitting here today listening to some of the remarks stimulated a few remarks I would like to make of my own. I read here recently in the newspapers of the subsidies to the dairy farmers and the farmers in general, and I racked my brain to imagine how many workers are employed on the large farms throughout

our Nation, and why our interests in the farmers and the dairy farmers are so keen, to the tune of billions of dollars.

While we are here today pleading for extended benefits, in the hopes that our workers, our unemployed workers, can buy margarine, the Government is pumping billions of dollars into subsidizing the dairy farmers of this Nation. Not that I have anything against our brother farmers. Millions of dollars just to build warehouses and maintain the surplus.

I also read recently where one of the primary reasons of our war with Japan in 1941 was our fear of Japan controlling trade in Asia. Today Japan threatens world trade, the dominance of world trade. We have watched Japan steal the automobile industry. We are watching them hurt the steel industry. We have watched them steal the electronics industry.

We watched them literally steal computer secrets. And I wonder why our Government is so callous and so insistent on free trade, instead of being more concerned about fair trade. What happens with the saying, I know my own and my own knows me? I wonder if Ronald Reagan and our Government knows the unemployed worker and the American worker, both organized and unorganized in this country, and our mutual difficulties.

I understand they are very complex problems, and I also understand, Senator, there are no simple answers. The Reagan administration so far as I am concerned, when representatives of the hierarchy make statements like, let them go on welfare, reminds me of the plight our air controllers union faced.

When Soviet aggressors marched into Poland, they did not have to wonder how they could destroy Solidarity. Ronald Reagan had already drawn a map for them. He had laid out how to arrest their union leaders, how to place police and troops in the street to prevent picketing and assembly, how to seize their treasuries.

I am ashamed. I look at Ronald Reagan and I wonder if he is truly a representative of the good Republican Party that I am used to knowing.

Unemployment. I myself as a plumber witnessed a lot of unemployment when I was working with the tools. And as a business agent for the last 12 years, I have firsthand dealt with unemployed workers. Last winter we had 40 percent of our organization unemployed. We had numerous people without benefits, and we also had numerous plumbers who were on extended benefits.

When a member is unemployed, he is not a whole person. When a man or woman is unemployed in front of their spouses, in front of their families and their neighbors, they lack the wholeness and healthiness of the American worker.

My heart did flip-flops here recently when I read that the great United Steel Workers Union of America rejected concessions asked by them from the big eight. I realize that the steel industry is bleeding from a thousand wounds, but I really believe that the first aid necessary to patch up some of the wounds the Government is capable of doing and for some reason refuses.

No. 1—the insistence of the present administration to do nothing about high interest rates;

No. 2, the insistence of the present administration not to take bold and drastic steps toward unfair trade practices and importation of steel products;

No. 3, the environmental controls, the restrictions. I really believe that we can have clean streams and clean air without the restrictions that are placed upon us by certain bills that are the law of the land. Some of our environmentalists would like to ask us to build a home without cutting down a tree.

These three things; I really believe that the Government, if they wanted to, could get involved to relieve some of the problems of the steelworker and the autoworker.

I wonder if the American technology and the American money are not behind Japan and Germany and some of our foreign importers of steel and autos. I wonder if it is not a ploy to circumvent the American worker, to circumvent the tax structure of our Government. I wonder how far our Government goes in aiding and abetting and assisting our industries in exporting our technology and our moneys to unfair competition from abroad.

Senator Heinz, I appreciate you being here today. I know that you introduced this bill in the committee. I know it is your bill. As a building construction tradesman, I know of your reputation for the Pennsylvania worker, the railroad workers, the United Steel Workers, even our autoworkers here in Pennsylvania. I know of your efforts for the Davis-Bacon that protects the very lifeline of the construction worker.

But I would like you today to take it one step further. If I were you, I would go down to Washington, D.C., and tell Ronald Reagan personally, as you mentioned earlier sometimes—you even personally talk to him—that he does not represent the interest of the people that you represent, and he is not friends with the people you are friends of.

In fact, tell him that we think he is a fossil of the old coal and iron policy. Tell him what we think about what he did to the air controllers.

Recently I had the honor of visiting St. Anne's Cemetery in Castle Shannon, the site of the great leader Philip Murray. And on the monument inscribed there were his words: "My God, my country, my union." I really believe, with a heritage and great traditions like that, the United Steel Workers, although they are going through trying times, are not down and out for the count.

I think Reaganomics has awakened a sleeping giant. I really believe, like the very steel that the steelworker makes, he has been tempered with hard times and suffering. And when he looks at an administration that lacks the compassion, the decency, and the honesty to get involved sincerely with the results of some of the problems that he is encountering, that he will rally, and he will overcome.

On November 2, our second solidarity march, the march to the voting precincts and the march to the ballot box, I hope the message and I am confident the message will be from the American worker all over this country: Ronald Reagan and his Reaganomics, we have had enough. Oh, God, have we had enough!

Thank you, Senator.

Senator HEINZ. Leo, thank you for not just a view but for a great statement.

I also want you to know—you mentioned the Japanese. They are part of the steel problem. They have been taking our jobs for a long time, and a number of us are sick and tired of it, too. There are a couple of bills. One of them is called S. 2300, the local content bill. And that is aimed at getting our auto industry back. If we get our auto industry back, we will get a lot of your people as well as a lot of steelworkers back to work.

Second, we have a bill called the reciprocity bill, which I was the first Member of the Senate to introduce, and then Senator Danforth of Missouri. We have got a bill that has one very simple principle. It says to the Japanese: Sure, we want free trade, but we want the fair trade that you mention, and fair trade means you cannot ship any damn thing you want in here at any old price you want. And it also means you cannot keep us out.

Sometimes we should only worry about imports, and we should worry about imports because they are killing us right now. But we also have to worry about how we export to countries like Japan.

They have an $18 billion trade surplus. Do you know what that $18 billion means in terms of jobs? Figure it out. Every billion dollars in export or trade balances is worth 40,000 jobs. So $10 billion is worth 400,000 jobs and $18 billion is worth 730,000 jobs. You know, 730,000 jobs is not all the jobs we need, but it would make a heck of a dent, a heck of a dent.

We have got a trade deficit in this country with all the other countries in the world of about $37 billion. We just bring that trade balance into balance, bring that $37 billion down to zero, so that we were not hurting anybody, they were not hurting us, we would virtually eliminate the 3 million people, the 3 million people that you mention who are newly unemployed over the last 2 or 3 years.

That is why legislation like the reciprocity legislation, as well as some of our other fair trade laws, says: Look, it just cannot be a one-way street, and until it becomes a two-way street, we are not only just going to put up a speed limit sign, we are going to put up a stop sign as well. That is what that is all about. That is what it ought to be about.

Thank you.

Our last witness, who probably came from farthest away—he came down the missing link——

Mr. SCHNEIDER. There is not one there yet.

Senator HEINZ. That is why he could not come down it. Jeff Schneider of 1196 of Brackenridge. Jeff, thank you for coming down. We know how you had to zig-zag a little bit to do that.

STATEMENT OF JEFF SCHNEIDER, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, UNITED STEEL WORKERS LOCAL NO. 1196, BRACKENRIDGE, PA.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Well, we came down—and I am not familiar with—we got lost three times. That is why I was a little late. We are not familiar at all with the valley at all. But we are familiar with the problems, and that is why I am here.

Senator Heinz, Jeff Schneider, executive officer and chairman of the unemployment committee of the United Steel Workers Local

1196. I am here to represent the membership of local 1196 and express our deepest concerns for all the steelworkers who are trying to survive these depressed economic times.

It is difficult for our membership to understand the necessity for these hearings, when we have men who are facing the possible loss of their possessions due to the possible lack of a 13-week extension of unemployment benefits. What are these men to do?

I thought I skipped a page.

I have personally visited our local unemployment office and found that, in comparison, the 1974 recession with this current depression, that far, far fewer people are being placed in worker positions. Not to forget, these include all minimum wage jobs.

We must also remember that during the troubled times in the 1974 recession, we found relief in the 26 additional weeks extended to us.

Many steelworkers now face a decision: Must they become wards of the State? Shall liens be placed against their homes? Do they have to sell their cars? How are they supposed to feed their families?

Why must we come here and plead for this additional 13 weeks extension? You tell me, so I can go back and tell them?

Senator HEINZ. Jeff, no one is asking anyone to plead. It is something they have actually earned. The point, in fact, about unemployment compensation which was part of the Social Security Act is that it is insurance.

You do not have to beg your insurance company when your house burns down.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. That is correct.

Senator HEINZ. You do not have to beg for your insurance when somebody runs into you. You should not have to beg the Federal Government for something that is rightly yours.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. That is right.

Senator HEINZ. The problem is, not everybody in Washington, D.C., understands that. Now, I find it just as frustrating as you do that we have a mountain to move when it comes to getting this legislation enacted.

It is not just a question of getting 51 Senators. We are probably going to have to have 67 Senators in order to override a Presidential veto, and so we have to do our homework. We not only have to do our homework in terms of the facts and figures; we have to show all the people who will read this hearing record that this is not just one or two isolated steel mills, one at Midland, one in the Mon Valley. It is not just the entire Mon Valley. It is not just up at Brackenridge. It is throughout the country.

That is why I was in Buffalo earlier this morning with Senator Moynihan. It is not just the steel industry. It is the auto industry. It is not just the auto industry. As John Remark and others know, as Leo knows, it is also the construction worker.

We have to make it clear, so that when we get back to our colleagues we will have everything on the record for them to understand. It is very easy for you and me to understand. We live here. It is very easy for you and me to understand. We see all the people who are out of work. We see, we know their individual circumstances.

I know one person who has $6 dollars left in the bank. He has been unemployed, off benefits since January. Six dollars.

VOICE. I do not have $6. I do not have a damn dime.

Senator HEINZ. He said he felt a little bit lucky to have $6.

VOICE. Well, excuse me for breaking in. We have heard a lot of good speeches, OK. But they are all saying what you wanted to hear, and what you people down here—are these people in the District of Columbia——

Senator HEINZ. Excuse me, sir. Just a minute.

VOICE. Go ahead. I am sorry.

Senator HEINZ. He has got a 9-year-old son who has got $30 or $40 in a savings account that he has built up, and he is going to have to borrow the money from his 9-year-old son. He does not know if he is ever going to be able to pay it back. This man did not want to start crying, because if he started he would not know when to stop.

That story, whether it is $6 or zero, is a story that can be told thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds and hundreds of thousands of times. But that is the story we have to get back to Washington, D.C., because people do not understand what really is behind this.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Well the consensus from 1196—I brought my statistics down, but naturally I am last and they coincide with everybody else's. But the consensus from my local is that this did not just start. This is not something that just fell upon us in the last year or two. This is something that has led into this for quite a few years.

To quote the company, United States Steel's letter that they sent out from the coordinating—I am sure everybody is aware of it. They claim the last four previous administrations, OK. That is an awful long time for no one to take heed and to get us into the predicament that we are in, being steelworkers.

This is what I was sent this far to say, OK. This is not something that just came up since 1980, 1981, 1982.

Senator HEINZ. I understand that. I understand that, Jeff.

And by the way, we are going to try to help specialty steel—you know, specialty steel is not being covered by most of these cases that you have been reading about, namely carbon steel case petitions. We are going to force the Commerce Department and the Europeans, who are the worst dumpers and the worst subsidizers, to include their specialty steel, alloy steel, stainless steel, their tool steel, in any kind of a quota. I think we are going to see some quotas imposed or arrived at by the middle of August. I introduced on Monday two specialty steel quota bills, one of which I think will have a very good chance of enactment if the administration does not succeed.

I just wanted you to know that. It is particularly relevant to all the people up at 1196 in Brackenridge and that general area.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. We have been pushing for that for quite a time.

Senator HEINZ. I know that.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. We will appreciate it as soon as possible.

Senator HEINZ. Well, we want it. Like you, my friend, we want results, not just talk, not just paper.

Thank you very much for coming.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Thank you.

Senator HEINZ. Before we close the hearings, I want to announce that the hearing record will be kept open until Monday for anybody who wants to get testimony in to the Senate Finance Committee. I intend, Mr. Gross, to put your statement in its entirety——

VOICE. I am sorry for interrupting.

Senator HEINZ. No; we will put it in the entire hearing record. And also Mr. Ben Coleman, the president of the Steel Workers and Mechanics in Cannonsburg, has petitions he is ready to present to us in the Finance Committee, where they will be made a part of the record.

[The material referred to follows:]

STATE OF ILLINOIS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SPRINGFIELD 62706

JAMES R. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR

July 29, 1982

The Honorable Robert Dole, Chairman
Finance Committee
United States Senate
U.S. Captiol
2227 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman Dole and Members of the Senate Finance Committee:

As Governor of Illinois, I offer testimony today urging you to take immediate action to avert emerging problems with the nation's Unemployment Insurance system.

I commend the Chairman and this committee for their timeliness and willingness to accept testimony on this most critical question.

The 50,000 Illinois jobless presently receiving Unemployment Insurance Extended Benefits (E.B.) are perilously close to losing this critical financial support. Changes in federal law are essential if we are to avoid the suffering this loss would entail.

In addition, the new UI "extended coverge", which Congressman Rostenkowski's committee has proposed, deserves full support. This new federally funded effort would provide protection for the thousands of UI claimants who will exhaust all other UI benefits in the weeks and months ahead.

Over the past year the gap has been widening between the large number of unemployed in Illinois and the number of jobless covered under UI. Without quick legislative action this gap will widen further as Extended Benefits "trigger-off" in Illinois.

Illinois' situation is by no means unique. Since June of this year a number of states with high levels of unemployment have "triggered off" extended benefits. Like Illinois, several other states will fall below the required E.B. "Insured Unemployment Rate" in the coming weeks.

This anomaly of rising unemployment and declining UI coverage results, in part, from changes enacted in last year's Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA). Additional changes under this legislation which take full effect on September 25, 1982 will drive many of those states still remaining on Extended Benefits off E.B. status.

As financially wise as these OBRA changes may have seemed last year, I believe they were enacted under the belief that the national economic recovery would be in high gear by this point in time.

We are all painfully aware that the national recovery has been slower in coming than anticipated. We know also that the return to work always lags behind an upturn in the economy. By enacting interim UI legislative changes now, you can provide a transition for the unemployed which is essential to their economic well-being.

While I remain fully cognizant of our national budgetary problems, I believe you should keep two factors in mind:

- The pending UI legislation in HR 6369 provides a sound mechanism for raising new UI revenues. Added benefits would be financed by lowering the income threshold for the taxation of unemployment insurance benefits.

- Our own Illinois welfare statistics clearly demonstrate that welfare costs rise substantially when Extended Benefits are cut off.

While I support the effort to provide a new program of benefits to those who exhaust Extended Benefits, the proposals being discussed to date will not aid the jobless of Illinois and many other high unemployment states. These proposals call for providing federal supplemental coverage only where states continue to be in "Extended Benefits" status. Because of the federal law changes I referenced earlier, Illinois and other states with critical needs will be off Extended Benefits and thus not even qualify for this new supplemental coverage.

If we are to have new federal program it is of paramount importance that high unemployment states such as Illinois qualify for the benefits. Either the current Extended Benefit qualifying legislation should be amended, or the new program should be authorized so that states like Illinois can substitute federal supplemental coverage for Extended Benefits.

I am hopeful that today's hearing marks the beginning of a substantive effort by the members of Congress to resolve this issue with dispatch. For my own part, I will be taking further steps to press forward on this matter. I will be communicating shortly with Illinois' Congressional Delegation. In addition, I will be making my concerns known to the White House.

Again, I commend Senator Dole and the Committee for the initiative you have shown, and urge that you act deliberately and with speed to bring much-needed relief to the jobless.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. THOMPSON
GOVERNOR

Senator HEINZ. We thank all of you for spending your Saturday afternoon here. We greatly appreciate it. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 4:38 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

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